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The CARPET from BAGDAD

BY HAROLD MACGRATH

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CHAPTER VI.

Moonlight and Poetry.

ball followed dinner that night, nesday. The ample lounging- filled up rapidly after coffee; of- s in smart uniforms and spurs, se principal function in times of e is to get in everybody's way. el exposed ankles, and demolish ruffles, Egyptians and Turks and k Armenians in somber western k and scarlet eastern fez or tar- h, women of all colors (meaning, ourse, as applied) and shapes and es, the lean and fat, the tall and rt, such as Billy Taylor is said to e kissed in all the ports, and tail- s of as many styles as Joseph's patches. George could distinguish compatriots by the fit of the trous- round the instep; the Englishman his fitted at the waist and trusted Providence for the hang of the . This trifling detective work her pleased George. The women, ever, were all Eves to his eye; al expanses of beautiful white , the bare effect being modified a string of pearls or diamonds or alds, and hair which might or ht not have been wholly their . He waited restlessly for the ppearance of Mrs. Chedsoye and daughter. All was right with the d, except that he was to sail al- ther too soon. His loan had been rned, and he knew that his form- uspicious had been most unworthy. Chedsoye had never received his .

me one as sitting down beside . It was Ryanne, in evening hes, immaculate, blase, pink- ked. There are some men so hap- framed that they can don ready- e suits without calling your atten- to the fact. George saw at once t the adventurer was one of these unate individuals.

Makes a rather good picture to look eh?" began Ryanne, rolling a flake- acco cigarette. "Dance?"

No. Wish I could. You've done k work," with admiring inspec- . "Not a flaw anywhere. How do do it?"

Thanks. Thanks to you, I might I did some tall hustling, though. nge, how we love these funeral eries. We follow the dance and follow the dead, with never a var- on in color. The man who invented modern evening clothes must have e good business during the day as f-mourner."

Why don't you send for your lug- e?"

Ryanne caressed his chin. "My lug- e is, I believe, in the hands of the my. It is of no great importance. ever carry anything of value, save skin. I'm not like the villian in melodrama; no incriminating doc- nts, no lost wills, no directions digging up pirates' gold."

I suppose you'll be off for Amer- ?" George asked indifferently.

I suppose you'll soon be off for erica?" George asked indifferently. I suppose so. "By th way. I saw at the game today."

No! Where wer you?"

Top row. I am going to ask a or of you. It may sound rather odd your ears, but I know those two les rather well. I kept out of the till I could find some clothes. e favor I ask is that you will not them anything regarding the cir- nstances of our meeting. I am wn to them as a globe-trotter and collector."

That's too bad," said George con- ely. "But I have already told m."

The devil you have!" Ryanne drop- d his cigarette into the ash-tray. I remember rightly, you asked me say nothing."

I know," said George, visibly em- rassed. "I forgot."

Well, the fat is in the fire. I dare that I can get round it. It was . Women like to talk. I expect ry hour to hear of some one ar- ng from Bagdad."

There's no boat from that direction next week," informed George who s a stickler on time-tables.

There are other ways of getting in- Egypt. Know anything about rac- camels?"

You don't believe . . . ?"

My friend, I believe in all things haven't been proved impossible. ve been knocking about here long ugh to know something of the ten- y of the Arab and the East In- Given a just cause, an idol's or a holy carpet, and they'll fol- you round the world ten times, need be. I never worry needlessly. I lay out before me all the points the game. There is one man in ead who will cease to think of This fellow is an Arab, Mahomed- Gebel by name, the real article, d and savage, into whose keep- the Holy Yhiordes was given; homed-El-Gebel, the Pasha's right- d, a sheik in his own right."

But you haven't got the rug now." No, Mr. Jones, I haven't; but on the er hand, you have. So, here we are ether. When he gets through with your turn."

George laughed. Ryanne grew ghtful over this sign. Percival Al- den did not seem exactly worried Aren't you a little afraid?"

Why should I be?" inquired rge innocently: "Certainly, what- your Arab friend's arguments may moral or physical, I'm going to that Yhiordes."

Was he bluffing? Ryanne wondered. he really have nerve? Well, with- hours there would come a test. say, do you know, I rather wish reen with me on that trip— c, if you like a rough game." me said this in all sincerity I have never been in a rough as you call it; but I've often a strong desire to be, just to find for myself what sort of a duffer

Ryanne had met this sort of a man before; the fellow who wanted to know what stuff he was made of, and was ready to risk his life to find out. His experience had taught him to expect nothing of the man who knew just what he was going to do in a crisis.

"Did you ever know, Mr. Jones," said Ryanne, h's eyes humorous, "that there is an organization in this world of ours, a company that offers a try-out to men of your kidney?"

"What's that? What do you mean?"

"What I say. There is an established concern which will, upon application for a liberal purchase of stock, arrange any kind of adventure you wish."

"What?" George drew in his legs and sat up. "What sort of a jolly is this?"

"You put your finger upon the one great obstacle. No one will believe that such a concern exists. Yet it is a fact. And why not?"

"Because it wouldn't be real: it would be going to the moon a la Coney Island."

"Wrong, absolutely wrong. If I told you that I am a stockholder in this company, and that the adventure of the Yhiordes rug was arranged for my special benefit, what would you say?"

"Say." George turned a serious countenance toward the adventurer. "Why, the whole thing is absurd on the face of it. As a joke, it might go; but as a genuine affair, utterly impossible."

"No." quietly. "I admit that it sounds absurd, yet; but ten years ago they'd have locked up, as insane, a man who said that he could fly. But think of last summer at Paris, at Rheims, at Frankfort; the Continental air was full of flying machines. Bah! It's pretty difficult to impress the average mind with something new. Why shouldn't we cater to the poetic, the romantic side of man? We've concerns for everything else. The fact is, mediocrity is always standing behind the corner with brickbats for the initiative. Believe me or not, Mr. Jones, but this company exists. The proof is that you have the rug and I have the scars."

"But in these prosaic times!" murmured George, still skeptical.

"Prosaic times!" sniffed Ryanne. "There's one of your brickbats. They swung it at the head of the first printer. Prosaic times! My friend, this is the most romantic and bewildering age humanity has yet seen. There's more romance and adventure going about on wheels and steel bottoms than ever there was in the days of Drake and the Spanish gaeleons. There's an adventure lurking round the nearest corner—romance, too. What this organization does is to direct you; after that you have to shift for your self. But, like a first-rate physical instructor, they never map out more than a man can do. They gave me the rug. Your bones, on such a quest, would have been bleaching upon the banks of the Tigris."

"What the deuce is this company called?" George was enjoying the conversation immensely.

"The United Romance and Adventure Company, Ltd., of London, Paris and New York."

"Have you any of the company's paper with you?" George repressed his laughter because Ryanne's face was serious enough.

"Unfortunately, no. But if you will give me your banker's address I'll be pleased to forward you the prospectus."

"Knauth, Nachod and Kuhne. I am shortly leaving for home. Better send it to New York. I say, suppose a chap buys an adventure that is not up to the mark; can he return it or exchange it for another?"

"No. It's all chance, you know. The rules of the game are steel-bound. We find you an adventure; it's up to you to make good."

"But, once more, suppose a chap gets a little too rough a game, and doesn't turn up for his dividends; what then?"

"In that event," answered Ryanne sadly, "the stock reverts to the general fund."

George lay back in his chair and let go his laughter. "You are mighty good company, Mr. Ryanne."

"Well, well; we'll say nothing more spoke as if you were game for an exploit."

"I still am. But if I knew the adventure was prearranged, as you say, and I was up against a wall, there would be the inclination to cable the firm for more instructions."

Ryanne himself laughed this time. "That's a good idea. I don't believe the company ever thought of such a contingency. But I repeat, our business is to give you the kick-off. After that you have to fight for your own downs."

"The stock isn't listed?" again laughing.

"Scarcely. One man tells another, as I tell you, and so on."

"You send me the prospectus. I'm rather curious to have a look at it."

"I certainly shall do so," replied Ryanne, with gravity unassumed. "Ah! Here come Mrs. Chedsoye and her daughter. If you don't mind, I'll make myself scarce. I do not care to see them just now, after your having told them about the stolen Yhiordes."

"I'm sorry," said George, rising eagerly.

"It's all in the game," gallantly.

George saw him gracefully manoeuver his way round the crush toward the stairs leading to the bar. Really, he would like to know more about this amiable free-lance. As the old fellows used to say, he little dreamed that destiny, one of those things from Pandora's box, was preparing a deeper and more intimate acquaintance.

"And what has been amusing you, Mr. Jones?" asked Mrs. Chedsoye. "I saw you laughing."

"I was talking with the rug chap. He's a droll fellow. He said that he had met you somewhere, but concluded not to renew the acquaintance, since I told him that his adventure in part was known to you."

"That is foolish. I rather enjoy meeting men of his stamp. Don't you, Fortune?"

"Sometimes," with a dry little smile. "I believe we have met him, mother. There was something familiar about his head. Of course, we saw him only from a distance."

"I do not think there is any real harm in him," said George. "What made me laugh was a singular proposition he set before me. He said he owned stock in a concern called 'The United Romance and Adventure Co.'; and that for a specified sum of money, one could have any adventure one pleased."

"Did you ever hear of such a thing?" cried the mother merrily. Fortune searched her face keenly. "The United Romance and Adventure Co! He must have been joking. What did you say his name is?"

"Ryanne. Joking is my idea exactly," George agreed. "The scheme is to plunge the stockholder into a real live adventure, and then let him pull himself out the best way he can. Sounds good. He added that this rug business was an instance of the success of the concern. There goes the music. Do you dance, Miss Chedsoye?"

"A little." Fortune was preoccupied. She was wondering what lay behind Mr. Ryanne's amiable jest.

"Go along, both of you," said Mrs. Chedsoye. "I am too old to dance. I prefer watching people." She sat down and arranged herself comfortably. She was always arranging herself comfortably; it was one of the secrets of her perennial youth. She was very lovely, but George had eyes for the daughter only. Mrs. Chedsoye saw this, but was not in the least chagrined.

"It is so many years since I tripped the light fantastic toe," George confessed, reluctantly and nervously, now that he had bravely committed himself. "It is quite possible that the accent will be primarily upon the trip.

"Perhaps, then," replied the girl, who truthfully was out of tune, "perhaps I had better get my wraps and we'll go outside. The night is glorious."

She couldn't have suggested anything more to his liking. And so, after a little hurrying about, the two young people went outside and began to promenade slowly up and down the mole. Their conversation was desultory. George had dropped back into his shell and the girl was not equal to the task of drawing him out. Once he stumbled over a sleeping beggar, and would have fallen had she not caught him by the arm.

"Thanks. I'm clumsy."

"It's rather difficult to see them in the moonlight; their rags match the pavement."

The Egyptian night, that sapphirine darkness which the flexible imagination peoples with lovely and terrible shades, or floods with mystery and romance and wonder, lay softly upon this strip of verdure aslant the desert's face, the Valley of the Nile. The moon, round, brilliant, strangely near, suffused the scarred old visage of the world with phantom silver; the stones of the parapet glowed dully, the pavement glistened whitely, all things it touched with gentleness, lavishing beauty upon beauty, mellowing ugliness or effacing it. The deep blue Nile, beribboned with the glancing lights from the silent feluccas, curling musically along the sides of the frost-like dahabeahs and steamers, rolled on to the sea; and the blue-white arc lamps spanning the Great Nile bridge, took the semblance of a pearl necklace. From time to time a caravan trooped across the bridge into Cairo. The high and low weird notes of the tom-toms, the wheezing protests of the camels, the raucous defiance of the donkeys, the occasional thin music of reeds, were sounds that crossed and recrossed one another, anciently.

"Do you care for poetry, Mr. Jones?"

"I? I used to write it."

"And you aren't afraid to admit it?"

Continued on Page 3.

World's Oldest Sailing Vessel Reaches Boston

The convict Ship Success, the oldest seaworthy vessel in the world, has finally reached Boston after a voyage of 95 days across the Atlantic under command of Captain John Scott. The Success was built of teakwood by coolie labor in India in 1790. For a dozen years she was engaged in the East Indian trade, and during that time she carried many potentates and East Indian rulers. Then, in 1802, she was chartered by the British government and was used for two score years to transport convicts from England to penal colonies in Australia. The history of the ship during that time is a story of cruelty that is almost unbelievable. The instruments of torture used by the authorities on convicts that disobeyed rules are still aboard the vessel. The Success came across the Atlantic under sail, the canvas used being the same that served a century ago, the broad arrowheads that mark English prisons and convicts being still in evidence.

German Women in Professions

London Daily News.

The Berlin University authorities recently instituted an inquiry as to the progress and prospects of women in professions necessitating, in Germany, university diplomas. The most prosperous professions, judging from the replies, are apparently the medical and dental. In January, 1912, there were in Germany 172 certified women doctors. From 1869 to 1909 45 German women had taken the American dental courses, but in the decade ending 1912 60 took the German courses and obtained the official German license. All the replies showed that the professional prospects are very satisfactory, and apparently there are openings for more. On the contrary, there are few openings and unsatisfactory prospects for women taking jurist or national economic courses. Only 23 appear to be in positions where they are definitely utilizing their diplomas.

Microbes Are Unnecessary.

Harper's Weekly.

Microbes are not indispensable to all life if they are indispensable to any. The question has been definitely settled. A cage completely sterilized at 90 degrees was made and the openings of the cage closely stopped with cotton and protected from the outside by a hermetically closed metallic chamber. Such manipulations as were necessary in opening the cage were made by hands guarded by aseptic rubber cloth. Into such a sterilized cage three hen's eggs were placed after the cage had been externally sterilized. The cage was fitted with a glass pavilion or chicken run, where the chickens could develop during their six weeks' sojourn in the cage. In the cage were sterilized sand and sterilized feed. The experiment showed that life does not depend upon microbes, but that the vital work of the organism is easy and natural when everything is sterilized.

Britain's Tonnage in Soot

In England a league has been formed to agitate for relief from the smoke and soot. At Leeds, according to the calculations made by Cohen and Ruston, the annual fall of soot is 20 tons to the square mile in the suburbs and 539 tons in the manufacturing districts.

Des Veaux and Owens, examining the condition of London, found 58 tons per square mile at Sutton in Surrey, running up to 426 tons in Old Street. Peter Fyfe reported for Glasgow an annual fall of 820 tons to the square mile.

For the three cities taken together the total fall of soot is about 50,000 tons per year, or 18 pounds per head of population, says Harper's Weekly. It is calculated that at the same rate the total for the United Kingdom would be 300,000 tons. The amount is, of course, much less in the rural districts; the average of 18 pounds is not maintained for the whole country.

The methods for estimating the amount of soot varied in the different localities. In Glasgow large dust boxes were placed in different locations and left for two months (December, 1910, and January, 1911). The collected dust was then weighed and analyzed for mineral constituents, tar and carbon.

In Leeds the rain water was collected at selected spots in large funnels placed in the necks of quart bottles. Every month for a year the contents of each bottle were analyzed. The analysis included not only the constituents of soot, but also the various substances produced by industrial processes and thrown into the air as smoke or fumes, such as ammonia, sulphuric and sulphurous acid, chlorine and others.

At Leeds the investigation was carried still further and took into account, in addition to the soot, the permanent deposit of tar, which is the chief agent in the discoloration of buildings, in the injury to foliage and in the destruction of masonry, clothing and vegetation. The destructive action is due to the acids present in the tar.

The Leeds soot amounts to about 35,000 tons a year. Most of this is blown away. About 48 tons remain permanently as deposits in the town, but about one-tenth of the whole remains as temporary deposit.

In connection with these experiments the interesting fact was brought out that in ordinary domestic fireplaces about 6 per cent of the fuel escapes as soot, whereas in industrial furnaces the loss is only from one-half to three-quarters per cent.

When these figures are applied to the coal consumption of England, it appears that there is wasted as soot every year 1,920,000 tons of coal under domestic consumption and about half a million from factory consumption.

Auto Ride for Elephant.

London Standard.

A Swiss residing at Siantar, in the Island of Sumatra, has written home an account of the capture and transportation of a young wild elephant in a motor car by a resident of the town. The elephant, which was well roped, was driven to the nearest path in the forest, and with great difficulty the motor car arrived at the spot, a kind of platform replacing the body. The elephant was induced to mount the platform and was strongly secured to it. The trip to Siantar started, but difficulties at once arose, because the elephant, whose trunk was free, used his proboscis to examine in turn the chauffeur, the seats in front, the machinery, and finally the guiding wheel, his last maneuver nearly upsetting the car, which was brought to a stop, as the journey was becoming dangerous. The elephant's trunk was then strapped to his body and the car arrived at Siantar without further incident. This is probably the first time that a wild elephant has had a ride on a motor car.

The Revised Marseillaise

London Globe.

It will surprise most persons to learn there is no authorized or official version of the Marseillaise. It seems that the hymn has been "denatured" since Rouget de l'Isle wrote the words and it has been found necessary to appoint a commission to revise the text and issue a definite version. The commission has come to the conclusion that at least two versions exist, each differing from the other, the one adopted by the military and the other by the education authorities in Paris.

Electrical Energy in Man

According to the Electrical World, the average man dissipates about 2.5 kilowatt hours of energy a day in motion, muscular action, mental exertion and heat radiation. This is equivalent to a continuous expenditure at the rate of about 100 watts, or the rating of a ⅛-horsepower motor. In spite of his high body temperature —98.6 degrees Fahrenheit—and large radiating surface, man's heat losses are surprisingly small—about 50 watt hours an hour, or about one-half of the total energy expenditure. As a heating device the average man is thus about equal to a 16-candle power carbon filament lamp.

THROUGH THE BIG LOCKS

A CARDINAL regulation governing the operation of the Panama canal will be the requirement that no ship shall pass through a lock under its own power. In this way a minimum of accidents, both to ship and locks, will be assured.

When a ship has got well into the fore bay of a lock, or system of locks, she will come to a full stop and be taken in charge by four electric locomotives. A taut hawser will connect each quarter of the ship with one of the locomotives, so that there will be two ahead and two astern.

These locomotives will operate on tracks laid on the walk of the locks. The two forward will tow; the two to the rear will maintain the after part of the ship in correct position. There will be two tracks on either side of a lock chamber—one for towing, one for returning. But the return track laid on the center wall will be the same for both flights of locks.

At the Gatun locks and at Miraflores locks, where there is more than a single lift, the tracks will be at more than one level. Thus at Gatun locks there will be three levels at vertical intervals of perhaps 30 feet. It seemed desirable to accomplish this rise in the shortest horizontal distance possible. Accordingly, says Cassier's Magazine, the two vertical curves and the included incline occupy a total of only 106 1-2 horizontal feet. The maximum grade is one in tow.

It is expected that 40 electric locomotives will be required to equip the three lock locations. One will first be tested, when minor changes will no doubt be found desirable. The system of towing is the invention of Edward Schildhauer, a member of the engineering staff employed by the canal commission. A patent has been applied for, but the government will have the use of the system without charge.

It may well be imagined that a night towage will be a most interesting sight. The moving headlights of the four locomotives, together with the lights on shipboard, will make up a novel system of illumination. It is expected that the rate of towing will be about two miles an hour. The only switches will be at the ends of the railways.

The change of level will be made by the forward locomotives during the period when the ship is being raised or lowered in the lock chamber. They will exert no tractive effort at this time. The towing tracks and the inclines are provided with racks laid half way between the rails. The level portions of the return tracks have no racks. When towing or changing levels a locomotive will operate by the aid of the rack. At other times friction will be relied on.

The racks themselves will be of cast steel, and the form will be such as to preclude the passage of lubricant to the concrete of the lock wall, and such as not to retain water in the interstices. The latter provision is made against mosquitoes. Having towed a ship all the way through the locks and out into the forebay, the locomotives will reel up their cables and return, or will perform another towing operation, this time in the opposite direction.

The locomotives will not all be of one size, because of the great variation in tractive service. On some occasions it may, perhaps, be necessary to use more than four.

Because of the great depth and great width of the waterway through the locks, the question of the form and construction of the lock gates has not been a very simple one. Two types of gate were considered: the arched type of gate and the mitring type. The decision as between the two turned largely upon the amount of space required by them when open.

The arched form requires, it seems, a large recess in the side wall. If it had been adopted the central wall between adjacent lock chambers would have been thinned, or a thickening of the wall throughout nearly the whole of its length would have been necessary. Neither plan seemed advisable, so the mitring type was selected. They will be of steel and in the form of girders. The weight will be greater than would have been necessary with the arched type, but this consideration is offset by the increased cost of curved work.

Altogether 46 gates of two leaves each will be required. Spare parts for an additional gate of the larger size are to be kept on hand. The heights of these gates range from 47 1-3 to 82 feet. One leaf of the largest size will weigh 1,473,700 pounds. The contract price for the gates was $5,274,474.82 for the whole work, including, apparently, erection.

SECRETARY of FRIVOLOUS AFFAIRS

BY MAY FUTRELLE

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XXI.

The Midnight Watch.

I knocked upon Natalie's door; Minette opened it. Instead of finding Natalie in bed, as I expected, she was sitting near an open window, surprisingly rosy.

"Can I do anything for you?" I inquired.

"Nothing, thanks unless you'll stay and talk to me," she replied, rather cordially. "I feel quite well and cheerful, and I can't account for fainting. Won't you sit down? It's sweet of you to come dear."

"I looked after Minette's retreating figure.

"I came to ask you a question—an impertinent question," I said frankly for it was that, and I hated to be hypocritical about it. "But I'd like to stay with you if you really care to have me. I hope you'll think I'm interesting and not curious. Did you miss any of your jewels when—when you fainted?"

"No."

I can't say that I was surprised; I know I felt absurdly relieved.

"I'm awfully glad. It looked so very much like—once before, that I was afraid you had."

"You have no cause for worry. You were not even there, my dear."

"Oh, no!" I exclaimed. "I was not thinking of myself."

"I'm going to tell you something," she said suddenly, "something I had decided to keep myself. It's true I did not miss anything when I fainted, but I was not wearing all my jewels. Tonight I yielded to an impulse in wearing them. I had what the poker players call a hunch. I was sure if I left them here they would be taken. But there were too many, they looked absurd, and at the last moment I removed six bracelets, a pendant and a rope of pearls." She arose and crossed to her dressing-table. "I've been keeping everything locked since the ruby was lost. Every day I have put the jewel box in a different place. Tonight, when I decided to leave some of the jewels behind. I put them in the box, yielded to another impulse, and slipped the box under the pillow on my bed, where it never had been before. I didn't lose anything when I fainted, but the jewel box is empty!" She opened it.

Poor Natalie!

"But you must tell it," I urged when I had sufficiently recovered from the shock of it. "It's too important not to. Everybody here is in danger unless—" I did not go on, but involuntarily I glanced at the door where Minette had gone out.

"I will not suspect Minette," she said firmly, noticing the action. "She was with my mother when I was born and she doesn't steal. There are a thousand ways to prove her innocent."

I knew that in the same thought I suspected her, and I remembered Laura's argument that Minette was not at the reception in town, or the Abercrombies'. Also that at the very minute the ruby was stolen Minette was giving Natalie a massage. Minette distinctly was innocent.

"No, I shall not tell it," Natlie pursued, "not yet, anyhow, it's too absurd. And I shall rely upon your discretion, my dear. When we see what happens to Mr. Abbot, then——"

I came to my feet with an exclamation.

"You believe Mr. Abbott guilty!"

"I refuse to believe anything," she replied coolly.

"I beg your pardon," I said, "but I thought you once told me you were sure Mr. Abbott was not a thief."

"That was before I knew about the emerald bracelet. My dear, I can't reasonably believe he's innocent now. There isn't another emerald bracelet like that in the world. Detectives found it in Mr. Abbott's possession. He doesn't deny it he can't.

"But they didn't find the ruby, and whatever it was you lost at the Abercombies'," I protested.

"A sapphire and a diamond bracelet," she sighed.

"And before that? He's shielding someone," I burst out. "I know it; I feel sure of it."

"Who?"

I shook my head. Every time I tried to conjecture I brought up against a blank wall.

"Mr. Crowninshield will surely make him tell—will find a way," I declared. "That's what a lawyer is for. Anyhow, he didn't have anything to do with the ruby," I clung to that tenaciously. "He was at home. Laura telephoned and he answered."

"I don't want to think of it any more," Natalie drawled. "I don't understand it and I'm not trying to. I'm not going to sleep tonight if I can help it. I shall sit here all night with the lights on, my remaining trinkets in my lap, grasped firmly—so! In the morning I shall go to town and lock them in a safety deposit; and then I'm going to Europe, unless I have to stay here about the trial. When the detective comes tomorrow he can look after everybody else. He won't have to bother about me."

"I'll sit up with you," I told her. I went toward the door. "I'll be back presently when my sister is asleep, and we can amuse ourselves with double-dummy. I don't mind sitting up."

"You haven't such a thing as a revolver?" she asked.

"Jo has," I replied. "She carries one in the car, but I wouldn't pull the trigger for an empire. I'll bring it, though, if you want it."

"Bring it," she said.

I didn't tell Jo the whole truth. I said Natalie didn't lose anything when she fainted, and she didn't. When Jo was asleep I went back to Natalie and took the revolver. We played double-dummy with the wicked little weapon on the table and talked about everything except thieves until 2 o'clock. Nothing happened. A little slice of the dying moon hung in the west, but it cast only a pallid light outside. I couldn't keep from yawning. Both Natalie and I were growing stupid. Finally she suggested that I get some sleep, and she would read. She wasn't afraid with the revolver, for she said she could shoot and shoot straight, but perhaps she, too, would go to bed. The scare petered out as the morning advanced; our night vigil began to look a bit wild and absurd.

I yawned good-night and went. I think I was asleep before I touched the bed. I dreamed, and the dreams were not pleasant. I saw Winthrop, his arms covered with emerald bracelets; he plucked at them and they became little green snakes: Looking on, smiling, was his grace, but instead of being small and dark he was tall and fair, with a saber-cut across his cheek. Then the emerald bracelets were chains, and I was pushing frantically against the card-room door when it gave, and I was in a cell where Winthrop was walking up and down, up and down, dragging his clanking chains.

I awoke. Everything was quite still. I listened; I heard nothing. After deciding I wouldn't get up, I did. The doors were securely locked, I knew, but I tried them each in turn. Jo was sleeping soundly. I went into the sitting room and looked out. There was the faint light of early dawn, just enough to distinguish the dim outline of trees. After a while I became conscious of the fact that some one was moving below, I strained my eyes to see, my heart beating wildly. Then I knew it was—Winthrop! He moved across the lawn. I saw him stop, raise his arm and rub the back of his head. I couldn't be mistaken in that gesture. I think he turned back once, then the dim outline of his figure retreated, and was lost in the direction of the beach.

While I stood there wondering, my brain in a muddle of conjecture, staring after Winthrop, something else moved on the lawn below! I looked straining my eyes through the pale dawn. A man, yes; that much was obvious. Vaguely the figure seemed familiar, and suddenly it came to me—Thomas, the footman! But not the rigid, liveried servant now; a quick-moving, alert, crouching, creeping Thomas. He darted across the lawn and vanished in the direction Winthrop had gone.

I was getting into bed, too bewildered for connected thought. When I heard a sharp, quick noise like the falling of a hammer or some heavy object on the floor. The sound seemed to come from overhead. There was no one overhead, unless some one was in the gallery! I had no business investigating, but I did. A sudden thought pushed forward in my now wide-awake mind that Jo had acted strangely about the gallery.

I unlocked my door carefully. Natalie's light was out. No doubt she had decided to go to sleep. I stood there beside my door for perhaps two minutes, perhaps ten—it seemed to be a century—and finally my waiting was rewarded. The sound came again just overheard, but this time muffled, and I was sure I heard footsteps. It never once occurred to me that I was going into danger when I went toward the steps leading from the wing to the floor above. I wanted to know who was in the gallery at that time of the night—or morning.

I reached the top of the steps, feeling my way carefully. The corridors were quite dark, for the shades were drawn, keeping out what little light there was, but I knew the steps to the gallery were just to my right. Before I turned to ascend that second flight I felt there was some one near me. I put out my hand but drew it back quickly. I had not touched anything, but I was scared blue. My fright must have made me lose my bearings for the moment.

My hand came in contact with a door—I knew it was the card-room door. I pushed it open and went in, while I tried to control my wildly beating heart and my stampeding courage. Once I thought of switching on the light but I—I was afraid of the light. It occurred to me that I was in a ridiculous position. The duke's suite was just beyond. If he should hear me, and he, should decide to investigate—

I knew one thing, that I was going back to my room instantly and let the noise in the gallery take care of itself.

When I moved, my foot came in contact with something. Again my absurd fright until I had assured myself that whatever it was it was not going to harm me. I stooped and picked it up. It was soft—a cloth bag. A thought come like a lightning flash: A bag—with jewels! I clutched it to my breast and jerked at the door. When I turned in the direction of the wing I felt, I knew, some one again was in the hall. I couldn't find the stairs to the wing! Whoever was there near me moved!

In that instant the blaze of an electric light was flashed straight into my eyes.

"Miss Codman!" I heard in a tone of utter surprise; I had no recollection of ever having heard the voice before.

I screamed, and turning, rushed blindly in the direction, as I thought, of the wing. My feet touched—space! I plunged forward headlong and went down, down, down into darkness.

CHAPTER XXII.

The Bag of Loot.

When I regained consciousness, John was putting me on the couch in my sitting room, and there was a jumble of faces before me—Jo, and Laura, and Mrs. Hazard, all badly frightened, clutching at unfastened dressing gowns. Natalie was there, too, but I did not see her at first.

"I'm afraid she's badly hurt," John was saying. "Did Doctor Graham answer, Hap?"

Hap was crushing my hand within both his own, hurting me, but I didn't want to say so. Everything was terribly confusing. My right shoulder was hurt; the doctor said

afterward I must have struck the wall as I plunged down the steps into the wing, and that saved me, perhaps, from breaking my neck. It was later I discovered that my right arm was broken, when I remembered the bag I had picked up and couldn't feel it.

"The jewels!" I cried.

"Jewels!" everybody repeated in one tone—a tone of surprise.

"I had them when I fell," I said. "A bag of jewels."

Hap groaned. I'm sure he thought I was out of my head, and after a great deal of fuss he managed to get a drink of brandy down my throat—what he didn't spill down my neck. But John went out and came back presently with the bag. It was a dark green cloth bag like lawyers carry their—whatever they do carry in them. And thrown into it, like so many potatoes, was about the most beautiful collection of jewels I have ever seen. There was a silk stocking—Lydia's—containing more jewels; and Mrs. Higginson's hot water bottle.

"A thief would never look for jewels in a hot water bottle," I quoted hysterically.

When I remembered again, John was sitting at my desk with the glittering mass spread out before him. Every one had crowded around him, except Hap, who was kneeling beside the couch, holding my hand desperately and listening for the sound of the doctor's car. I remember that it hazily occurred to me how beautifully the lavender brocade dressing gown John wore and the soft pink of Jo's kimono harmonized — and lavender and pink usually don't.

"Where did you get them, Loulie?" Jo asked. "What happened, dear?"

My head was buzzing; there was a pounding in my ears. Her questions seemed to make a jumble of my thoughts.

"Why, of course, I must tell you," I tried to think clearly. "I—I found them—found them in the card room."

"Yes, dear," Jo soothed. "What were you doing in the card room?"

"I heard a noise in the gallery and wanted to see—see— I—I found them—found them in the card room."

Everybody looked so queer. Natalie glanced quickly at Mrs. Hazard—a glance Laura intercepted. I sat up suddenly.

"Surely you don't think I took them!" I fell back against the pillows again with a groan, but it was because little unseen devils tortured me when I moved.

"She must not talk," Laura exclaimed. "Don't question her. It isn't fair. She doesn't know what she is saying. For heaven's sake, why doesn't the doctor come?"

Jo sat down beside me helplessly. There was nothing anybody could do until the doctor did come. I felt drowsy and I'm sure I could have gone to sleep comfortably if Hap hadn't kept hurting my hand.

"I think there's loot here from everybody," John remarked. "It's a jolly mess."

From the mess he separated Dorothy Abercrombie's green lizard with the ruby eyes, Mrs. Abercrombie's moonstone set with 16 large diamonds, and that crazy bow-knot collar of Mrs. Sargent's. Then Natalie pointed out other things she recognized. But there was left a jumble of solitaires, handsome but nondescript; rings and pendants, bracelets and brooches that only their owners could identify.

"Everybody but myself," Natalie said finally. "There's not a single thing there of mine."

Somehow it seemed to me there ought to have been in the bag those things she lost earlier.

"You had a pistol," I said weakly, thinking of it.

"Yes, but no one knew it but you!" said Natalie. And if a good, clear thought had come to me out of my throbbing head I would have seen what everybody saw later.

"The thieves were in the gallery," I tried to tell them. "I heard—I heard a hammer fall. I went to see"—suddenly I thought of Winthrop, and I closed my lips tightly, for fear I would say I had seen him there on the lawn.

"Yes, dear," Laura soothed. "We'll look. The thieves are gone now, but we have the jewels, so it's all right. No harm done. John will hold a levee after luncheon and return them."

I suppose it occurred to John what a job that was going to be, especially as he was apt to have a crowd of hysterical women on his hands any minute. He tumbled the jewels back into the bag as Dr. Graham's horn rent the air, and was just about to pull the string securing them.

"Well, I'll be damned!" he exclaimed. "This is my bag!"

CHAPTER XXIII.

A Disappearance.

Dawn found me lying on the couch in my sitting-room, pale and a little sick from the ether, with my right arm nicely boarded up and a bruise on my shoulder about as big as a turkey-platter. Dr. Graham, after mixing me some vile stuff—doctors are brutes about medicine—cheerfully turned to discuss art with Jo, apropos of the search of the gallery for any signs of disturbance. Nothing unusual was found anywhere, except the door at the bottom of the steps leading to the tennis courts was open, and a hammer that was proved did not belong to anyone connected with Lone Oak was lying on one of the courts. The thieves had made good their escape during the commotion that followed my plunge down the steps into the wing.

When I awoke from the sleep the doctor prescribed it was noon. The room was fragrant with flowers and there was a huge bunch of pink roses that I knew had not been cut at Lone Oak. Laura was with me, and Celie tearfully hovered in the background. Celie brought my breakfast and Laura explained that Jo had gone, reluctantly, to play golf with John Crowninshield, who decided not to go to town.

"There's a nurse coming," she concluded.

"Nurse!" I exclaimed. "What do I want with a nurse? I'm going downstairs tonight if I can get a sleeve over this arm."

To prove I could get up, I did, but I was rather trembly.

"Loulie, it was too funny about that silk stocking and the hot-water bottle," Laura laughed gleefully.

"Has anybody discovered the robbery?" I asked.

"They are up shrieking before 10," she told me. "John had an awful time getting things straight. There are 10 solitaries still in doubt. I think Dorothy and Mrs. Sagent will have to toss for them. Funny, isn't it, people don't know their own jewels?"

"Did any one else hear the racket we made last night?"

"No," she replied. "No wonder they were robbed. Mrs. Cutler thinks there must have been an attempt to chloroform her. There was no cloth or anything that had been saturated, but the odor of choloform was in her room. Thank Heaven, there's no way to implicate Winthrop in this."

Winthrop! I closed my lips tightly again. No one but I knew he had been there on the lawn; no one but myself was going to know it! But Thomas! The thought startled me! He knew it. But—

Laura finally broke the silence with one of her startling questions:

"Loulie, are you going to marry Hap?"

I shook my head decidedly.

"Why not? Won't you tell me? Have you a reason, dear?"

"Yes."

"Won't you confide in me?" she pleaded. "And let me help you? I can help you, no matter how difficult it is."

She was very winning and sweet. I intended to tell her jokingly my reason was that her mother really had intended me as a pace-maker for her, and that I'd have to be free to encourage the eligibles until she was quite sure just who she wanted to marry, but I was weak, and the tears were very near the surface. Two brimmed over and rolled down my cheeks. I couldn't joke!

"You love him—don't try to deny it. Why are you giving him up?"

"I can't let him spoil his life with me," was what I said after all. "I couldn't spoil your chances with His Grace if you decide to want him. His Grace would be terribly shocked—"

"I don't want him," she interrupted. "I love Winthrop and I'm going to marry him—if he ever asks me."

"But I am nobody," I insisted. "I haven't a penny. Marriage is impossible!"

"Is that your only reason?" she asked.

"Surely—"

"Is that all! Oh, my poor, deluded little Loulie! What difference does a few paltry dollars make? I'm so glad that's the reason, dear; so very, very glad." She came close to me and slipped her arm around my waist. "Dear, if you had told me something terrible, some awful thing that was keeping you from saying 'yes' to Hap, I would have loved you just the same. Remember that."

It was a shameless statement. I wonder I did not see its significance at the time, but I only realized that her affection was one of the most wonderful things that had ever happened to me.

"You're a queer person," I told her.

"Now, won't you let me say to Hap that he may come up after luncheon?" She tried to keep me from shaking my head. "I'm afraid he will come, even if you don't say so. I've had a terrible time keeping him out while you slept. He went down to town for the roses"—she pointed to them—"and was back in an hour. I don't know how he escaped being arrested for speeding. By the way, the detective is here. He wants to ask you some questions when you are well enough to see him. We've had an exciting morning being questioned. He's rather a nice looking chap. I think Natalie found her interview with him much more agreeable than she expected. His eyes are blue," she finished irrelevantly.

"Has he talked to Mr. Abbott?"

"Yes. He and John—by the way, his name is Adams—went over to Winthrop's this morning. Winthrop came back with them; he came to play golf. He was unusually cheerful, too. He has finished his novel. I don't think he cares how many emerald bracelets he is accused of stealing, since that is over. And I'm forgetting to tell you that Mrs. Dykeman has dug up a German count. I don't know how he ranks. He's a connoisseur on art, or some kind of a highbrow. She's giving a German musicale next week. Ich dien! Oh! We had a message from the Schuylers. The general is entirely out of danger."

The door of my sitting room, leading into the corridor, was standing open, for the day was intensely hot, and I caught the sound of Hap's voice. He was talking to his mother. I listened, not deliberately to what he said, but just to hear his voice; and because there was no one to see, I arose and buried my face in the roses—his roses. It was wrong to listen; I knew it. I could not fail to hear what he said.

At first the full meaning of his words did not strike me, nor even the tone of the argument. I was thinking of other things. Then he spoke my name. He was angry; I listened, amazed.

"I don't care if she is a thief," he said, "I want her, and I'm going to have her. I'd marry her if she is proved a thief a thousand times. And I wouldn't believe her a thief if I saw her stealing!"

His mother's answer I didn't wait to hear; an instant later I stood in the dorway across the corridor.

"Don't believe him," I said to his mother. "He isn't going to marry me."

Hap, with an exclamation of concern, threw some pillows into a chair and indicated an intention to carry me to it.

"I'm not an invalid," I insisted. And I walked to the chair. "I've just a silly broken arm, otherwise I am quite fit. Now, tell me why am I a thief again?" I was quite calm about it, but I had to sit down, for my knees were shaky and I was realizing why Laura had said such queer things to me.

Hap made some choky noises like men do when they want to swear; Mrs. Hazard pressed her handkerchief to her lips.

"Just because I found some jewels in the card room, and can't tell you who put them there, or why they were there?" The whole thing suddenly struck me as absurd and amusing. I laughed. "My story isn't plausible."

Mrs. Hazard began to cry—what a blessing tears are to a woman—and it was so different from her dear chuckle I could not resist the impulse to go to her and put my only good arm around her fat neck.

"Please don't cry," I begged. "I don't see that it's worth one little tear. I'm not going to let him marry me, be sure of that; and the other only concerns myself."

"My dear child," she sobbed, "I feel responsible for everything. I told your sister I would take care of you."

"You distinctly said you would not be responsible for any lacerated affections, and you certainly can't help it if I'm a thief. I tried to get him on the right track, but—"

"Right track!" she sobbed.

"Right track?" Hap echoed.

And, notwithstanding the gravity of the situation and the tears running down her fat cheeks, Mrs. Hazard chuckled. She dabbed at her eyes.

"I said, too, you might pick a plum from the social pudding, and I had no objection. If the plum happens to be my own son it's my own fault."

"What are you two talking about?" Hap demanded. "I love her, and I'm going to marry her whether she's a thief or not."

"All right, take her," Mrs. Hazard replied, giving me a gentle push, and Hap gazed at her with that comically surprised expression. "Just be sure to pour the coffee for him every morning at breakfast, my very dear little girl, and you have my blessing. It just occurs to me that I've never yet made a mistake in estimating a person, and I'm not going to begin now."

"But gracious me!" I exclaimed, as Hap swept me to my feet and shamelessly kissed me. "I'm accused of stealing!"

"We'll have to prove you innocent." Her tone was final. "I must have my judgment vindicated."

"But—"

"The bag was my brother's," she interrupted belligerently. "It occurs to me that he needs to do some explaining."

"Surely you don't think—?"

"I don't think anythinf after the fool I've just made of myself trying to. We have a detective here now to do the thinking. If he thinks wrong, I'll discharge him. Why isn't your story true? You heard a noise in the gallery; you're a brave girl and you went to see what it was. I would have been crazy with curiosity myself. If you don't know why a theif put down a bag of jewels on the floor of the card-room and left it there for you to find, why you can't help it. Natalie having a pistol and you knowing it is just a coincidence. The thieves didn't get to her, that's all. The door of the back stairs was open and a hammer was dropped on the court where a hammer doesn't belong. It's quite plain that the thieves came from outside, since I've had the common sense to think of it."

But I saw how unreasonable my story was as she repeated it. The absurdity of my being in the gallery, the absolutely ridiculous idea that a thief had put down a bag of loot on the floor of the card-room for me to pick up, and yet that's what he did—it was all a child's story. And I couldn't speak of Winthrop, nor of Thomas without mentioning Winthrop, and Winthrop had enough to do to explain the emerald bracelet.

"There won't be any further trouble," she went on. "Every jewel has been taken to a bank until somebody has been proven guilty. Now let the detective solve it. And he may just as well prove Winthrop innocent while he's at it. Winthrop is a farmer, not a thief." She dismissed the subject with an airy motion of her fat hand. "Since you've got Hap on the right track—"

"What's this right track thing?" Hap demanded.

"A scheme, a put-up job, to make you notice me," I replied. "But I had to do it; it was a part of my job." I suddenly covered my face with my hands.

"I guess you're satisfied then," Hap grinned. "And now you refuse to marry me after deliberately—"

"You surely don't believe I intended—" I cried.

"I don't know what you intended, but I know what's going to be." Hap put his arm about me in that masterful Hazard way.

The Hazards are a stubborn lot, and when they want a thing they get it. When I went back to my room, carefully shutting the door in Hap's face, the mystery was still a mystery. I couldn't see but that I had a badly damaged reputation, and I had promised Hap, with his mother's consent, to let him share it.

That night the mystery, instead of clearing, deepened. Jo disappeared! And not only that, but she had been taken away—forcibly abducted! Adams the detective who was there to protect us, was bound and gagged at the foot of the stairs leading to the tennis courts.

To Be Continued.

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The FARMSTEAD

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

The following questions are submitted to readers for answer. We do this in the hope of getting results of actual and successful experiments, which will be the most valuable answers:

I would like to have some reader of the Farmstead tell me what is the matter with my pigs. At first they get weak and lose their appetite and then they turn black and blue and die, while some have coughing spells. As I get garbage from the hotels and private houses with which I feed them a veterinary told me that it was the washing powder used in the dish water that caused the sickness. But I inquired and found out that the dishwater was not thrown away with the garbage. The medecine the veterinary gave me does not seem to do any good. I would like a remedy.—M., Athens, Pa.

Will someone in these columns please tell me how to grow ginseng?—B., Kinston, N. C.

I would like to know how to tan and work snake hides and any information on this subject would be greatly appreciated.—Y., Ramseur, N. C.

Here is a question that some grower of grapes should be experienced enough to answer. How can I cut back a new growth of grapes to give sunlight and air to the fruit. I would also like to have information covering the care and growth of the vines.—C., Waterloo, N. Y.

Will someone please tell through The Blade how to feed hens that are a year old in order to get the greatest number of eggs the first part of the winter? Mine are shedding their feathers now.

When and how should I set out asparagus roots? Can I use old roots?—P., Maine.

I have a ten-year-old horse that seems to be subject to attacks of the colic The last attack was a very serious one. What can be done to improve his general health and help ward off these attacks. He is a valuable horse and very useful on the farm and it would be hard to do without him. I feed him good hay and grain, but he does not put on flesh as he should. Some say that possibly it is worms that affect him. I would like a remedy if some reader will be kind enough to furnish one.—S., Starksboro, Vt.

A Spray for Animals.

M., Springfield, O., wants to know of a spray to put on animals and do away with the insects that bother them. I have saved an old clipping published in this department and am sending it in. If some of the readers would clip the articles published here they would be surprised what a collection of information they would have in a few years! Here is the article: You will find the following very effective for flies on horses and cattle: Fish oil, two quarts, crude carbolic, one pint; oil of pennyroyal, one ounce; oil of tar, eight ounces. Mix and use with a spray. This is especially good for milch cows and work horses. It should be applied three or four times a week. It is also one of the best remedies for collar galls and cuts, being very healing. Also acts as a disinfectant.—F. M., Franklin, Pa.

Hog Cholera.

In reply to a question for a hog cholera remedy I recommend the following treatment: Put the hogs in a well ventilated place free from draughts. In the early stages of the disease give each hog two ounces of castor oil. Follow by giving ten drops of nitro-hydrochloric acid well diluted in water, three times a day. Also give one-half ounce of spirits of turpentine in a little oil once a day for three or four days. Then give four grains of quinine dissolved in two tablespoons of good whisky with the same quantity of cold water at a dose three times a day or oftener if necessary. When the hogs recover sufficiently to eat, feed them on milk and eggs, boiled flaxseed, oatmeal, etc. To prevent the disease from spreading in the herd bury all the dead animals very deep in the ground and cover the bodies with slacked lime before throwing the earth in the hole. Sprinkle their sleeping place with a solution of carbolic acid, one ounce to a quart of water, and scatter new lime around the pens. Separate the sick hogs from the healthy ones with a good distance between them.—C., Craton, Mich.

Dairy Cow Tests.

"Tests of dairy cows made for short intervals in the beginning of the lactation period can not be depended upon to indicate the normal per cent of fat produced by the cows tested," is the statement made by Prof. C. H. Eckles, in bulletin No. 100 of the Missouri Experiment Station at Columbia, Md. The fatness or the thinness of the cow at the time of calving has an influence on the percentage of butter fat in the milk produced. This influence lasts from 20 to 30 days and in some instances extends over a period of two or three months. Thus the test of the cow for eight days after calving is not a true indication of the normal content of butter fat in her milk. Many cows are made excessively fat prior to testing and this fact should be recognized by the prospective buyer. At the same time it should be the aim of every dairyman to see that his cows are not in thin condition when freshening as this influences the fat percentage in the other direction.

Grading Cream.

"One million dollars would be added to the income of Wisconsin every year were the quality of the butter improved enough to increase its value one cent per pound," states bulletin 220 of the University of Wisconsin, Madison Wis., The deterioration in the quality of creamery butter in the past few years has come about through the careless cleaning of separators and poor care of the cream on the farm. This trouble can be remedied only by paying higher prices for the better grades of cream. No cream should test less than 25 per cent, as cream running lower in test represents a great loss in skim-milk to the farmer, as well as means a greater vat capacity and more difficulty in ripening for the creamery. The rich cream is easier to handle, cool or heat, can be churned at a lower temperature improving the texture of the butter and saving losses of fat in buttermilk and pasteurizing. This bulletin recommends two grades, the one with more than 25 per cent butter fat, less than .4 per cent acidity and with good flavor; the other with requirements below these.

Care of Back Yard.

On being asked why he put all the large berries on the top of the box and the small ones at the bottom, a colored man answered, "fo de same reason dat de front ob your house am all marble and de back all slop bar'l." There is more truth than elegance in that statement as applied to many farms. The backyard has much more of a "slop bar'l" appearance than is necessary. What I mean by "backyard" is the place generally behind some building or other out-of-the-way place, on almost every farm, wherein is deposited all manner of worn-out articles of farm or household "furniture," from a washing machine to a thresher.

As one goes about the country he may see on a great many farms a spot of ground large enough for a fair-sized truck patch littered over in this manner. Not only is the ground wasted, but the trash furnishes a harboring place for weasels, rats and other animals that are no particular friend to the farmer; also a breeding place for all kinds of insects, and a most excellent place for weeds, which, because of being in an out-of-the-way place, as well as the difficulty of cutting them, are allowed to stand and ripen.

I see no good excuse for the existence of a backyard at all. Whenever a piece of "furniture," whether it is a nail keg or a worn-out buggy or what not, has outlived its day of usefulness, the thing to do is to get rid of it, not by hauling to the trash pile or "backyard," but by complete "annihilation." If there is anything about it that will burn, burn it up. Sell (or rather give) the metal parts to the junk man. Any parts that may be used for repairing tools and machinery in "active service" should be stored away in the dry. By dispensing with these unnecessary "backyards" and thereby removing the "slop bar'l" appearance on many farms, much may be done toward beautifying the average farm home. Much has been said on the subject of home adornment, and very properly so. But while it is considered necessary to keep the lawns and "front yard" in a presentable appearance, it is just as necessary that the "shine" reach clear around the place.—C. S. M., Ohio Farmer.

Value of Forestry.

The old idea that we must plant trees for our grandchildren to harvest was prevalent many years. Anyone planting or caring for young forest-trees to any large extent was supposed to do so from purely altruistic motives. I knew that that view of the subject would not appeal to many and that we could not expect much progress in tree-planting if we followed it alone.

Eight years ago we planted eight hundred catalpa trees on one acre. We now know that larger profits could have been obtained by planting twice that number. These trees were one-year-old seedlings. The ground was plowed and prepared as carefully as for a corn crop, and the young trees carefully cultivated for two years, since which time no time has been spent on them, except a few hours each March in cutting off the lower limbs. The trees are now eight inches in diameter and about twenty-four feet in height. There are now on the acre approximately eight hundred fence posts worth on the ground at least fifteen cents each, or fifteen dollars a year, for the use of the land. This is not a bad rental considering the small amount of labor expended. But we know now that it would be a very wasteful process to cut these young trees, because there is almost a second post to each tree above the one we could use, and in six years more three posts per tree can be cut without any doubt.

We have this plan outlined for the future of the grove: In the next two years we will cut about three hundred of the poorer trees and use them. This will leave the five hundred best trees to grow to larger size. By the time they are fourteen or fifteen years old they will make three posts to the tree, when there will be fifteen hundred posts on the acre. Then we will cut two hundred trees, making six hundred posts, leaving three hundred trees to grow to telephone-pole size, when they will be worth one dollar and fifty cents, each, if there is no advance in price. There would then be a total of four hundred and fifty dollars' worth from the acre. Besides, the thinnings for posts for farm purposes came in conveniently.

Eight years ago I made this same estimate at a forestry meeting, and many thought I was too optimistic, but now we have the trees to show for the first part of the estimate, and if they come up to our expectations as well for the next ten years, we will be satisfied.

We have planted each year since and now have good trees of different species growing on five acres of land on a farm which otherwise would be without any timber supply. This has been done at a total expense of about one hundred dollars, and we feel that it has already added many times this amount to the selling value of the farm. We are sure that anyone having a treeless farm can well afford to devote a few acres to these quick-growing timbers.-Horatio Markley, in Farm and Fireside.

Breed Old Turkeys.

I believe that the average turkey-raiser makes a serious mistake in disposing of his breeding stock every year and recruiting his flock from young and often immature birds. Young turkeys do not make number one breeders. While it is very true that a yearling hen will lay more eggs in a single season than one three or four years old, still from practical experience, I have become convinced that the latter will produce a greater percentage of strong poults. My turkeys last year varied in age from yearlings to six and seven years old. As each hen had a leg-band, it was little or no trouble to trace them accurately. After a close observation, I was well satisfied that the oldest hens paid the best. They invariably proved to be the best mothers. A greater per cent of their eggs were fertile, and the poults hatched seemed to possess greater vitality. One of my oldest hens, during the fore part of May, made her nest and brought off 16 fine strong poults, but owing to an accident, for which she was not entirely to blame, every one of the youngsters perished. Later, she made two unsuccessful attempts to bring off another brood, but failed in both instances. In the first instance, crows destroyed the nest. The second time a mowing-machine wheel put an end to her hopes. One of the most striking instances illustrating the hardihood of old hens is the experience of a friend of mine a few years ago, who succeeded in keeping one hen 13 years. While she was not as prolific as in her earlier years, yet in the aggregate, she reared as many poults toward the last as during her more youthful years.

Good authorities on turkey-raising agree that breeding stock can be kept with profit as long as they live. While I would not put it quite so strongly, I feel confident that breeding turkeys can be kept with profit much longer than they usually are. In my earlier experience with turkeys, I was a victim of the vigorous-young-stock craze, but I am getting farther and farther away from that craze, as I see the errors of such a course. The fact that a domestic pullet will lay more eggs than a two or three year old domestic hen and, hence, is the more profitable, does not argue that the young turkey hen will be better than an old one. A domestic hen and a turkey hen are two entirely different creatures and are bred and raised for two entirely different purposes, generally. There is another advantage in keeping old stock. By doing so, the expense of every year procuring a tom to avoid inbreeding is greatly lessened. If the breeder doesn't wish to go to an extreme with old stock, he will have no trouble in keeping stock three, four or even five years without change. From actual experience, I feel perfectly safe in saying that a breeder can keep turkeys until five years of age and still have them vigorous. A. E. Vandervort —Farm and Fireside.

Rat-Proof Corn Cribs.

Rats will jump two and one-half to three feet high and climb anything but smooth metal; therefore a rat-proof crib must be on rat-protected posts, or built to keep rats from climbing the sides. A crib placed on posts requires heavier timbers to support the joists than one placed on ordinary foundation wall. The posts should not be closer than four feet. Each post should be set in the ground three or more feet and should rest on a stone of concrete base. An inverted cup-shaped piece of metal is placed over the top of the posts. Timbers for supporting the crib are secured to the posts over the sheet metal or pans. Rats will climb the posts, but since they are unable to pass the tin, cannot reach the crib. The steps for this crib must be removable. Loose boards or boxes should not be leaned against it, as either will give the rodents an opportunity to get in, and once in they are hard to control. This kind of crib will keep mice out as well as rats, but is not practical as a large crib for the corn-belt states.

It is comparatively easy to make a crib with a tight floor rat-proof by carefully nailing about the sides at the bottom one width of ordinary 28-gage sheet iron. It will be necessary to nail this smoothly at the joints, or mice will have little trouble getting in. With this around the crib, the doorways are rather troublesome—inconvenient, at least. By this method it will cost approximately five dollars to make perfectly rat-proof a 1,000-bushel crib which is built with a tight floor.

Rats are frequently bad in cribs where the floor is on the ground or close enough to afford a good hiding-place. Rats thrive in damp places, but not in garrets or dry cribs, unless they have easy access to dark, damp holes in the ground. By taking advantage of this peculiarity of rats it is possible to construct, for the ordinary price, a corn-crib which, though not entirely rat-proof, is one to which rats seldom go or do any damage. The foundation walls of this crib can be of masonry, brick or concrete, using cement mortar in case either of the two former are used. The walls are one foot above ground, making all the framework one foot clear of the ground and the first opening two feet ten inches high when 10-inch joists are used. The open space under the crib allows free circulation of air, free access to cats and dogs, and does away with hiding places for rodents.

This crib, though not rat-proof, affords good protection against them. The writer knows of a crib of this type in southeastern Nebraska which was built in 1898 and which has been filled with corn every season save one. Rats have never been known to do any damage in it, while near by, in a round picket-fencing crib with the floor on the ground, they have bred and thrived.

This style of foundation has other advantages. This same joist will safely hold four times the load of that with the common wall, and moisture cannot gather around the sill and cause it to rot.

If one happens to be located near a wharf, shop town or slaughter-house where rats are especially bad, it is advisable to tack on sheet iron as mentioned above. For the great majority of frames of the corn-belt states the double crib, placed on a foundation affords the most economical and practical protection against rats known to the writer.—C. F. Chase in Farm and Fireside.

Fighting the Grasshoppers.

Grasshoppers have caused severe injury this season in certain regions of Ohio. They began in the clover and the farmers have cut their hay prematurely in order to save it, for where it is not cut it is stripped of its leaves so that the bare stems and heads alone remain. After the clover is cut, the insects make their way to adjoining corn, oats or rye fields and continue their work of destruction. In an attempt to save the remaining crops, a representative of the department of entomology of the experiment station visited this region on the 28th of June and tested out the efficiency of the "hopperdozer," for catching the hoppers, and the results of the trial are herewith presented in the hope that other communities may profit by them and adopt them if they are visited with the scourge.

The hopperdozer is a simple affair, constructed from about 60 feet of rough lumber and five yards of oil cloth four feet wide. The cost of material is insignificant, and the labor of construction is likewise a small item, as will be seen by the fact that to make one used at Upper Sandusky required but one hour and a half of the services of three men and a boy. The machine is pulled through the field by means of a horse hitched to each end, and the insects, upon being frightened at its approach, spring into air, only to fall back into a trough containing kerosene and water. Once they are submerged in the liquid death results in a short time. With the machine just described, in two hours' work, a barrel and a half of hoppers were collected, and in addition to this amount fully one-third as many crawled up the rough sides of the trough and dropped to the ground only to die a few minutes later.

This is issued at this time with the hope that farmers in infested districts may avail themselves of the method described before the hoppers leave the grass stubble, for the dozer works much better under such conditions. Specific, detailed and illustrated plans for making the dozer will be furnished to those requesting them of the Ohio Experiment Station, Wooster, O.

While fall plowing of the ground is one of the best methods for keeping grasshoppers in check, in that it buries a great many of their egg pods and breaks them open and thus exposes them to the moisture and attacks of birds and mice, very effective work can be done by means of poison. When poisoned bran is used, it should not be used in places to which poultry or stock have access or where quail or other wild fowl range. A safer poison is the chiddle mixture, which is made of fresh horse droppings, salt and paris green. Five pailfuls of the droppings will make approximately 100 pounds and to this should be added a pail of water, in which two pounds of salt and a pound of paris green have been added, and the whole mass stirred thoroughly. This dope should be scattered about the fields in small portions, the amount used depending upon the number of hoppers. It has been found that a small pile of the bait will draw the hoppers a distance of 40 feet, if salt in the mixture being that which attracts them.

FAMILY RUNT

Kansas Man Says Coffee Made Him Thin.

"Coffee has been used in our family of eleven—father, mother, five sons and four daughters—for thirty years; I am the eldest of the boys and have always been considered the runt of the family and a coffee toper.

"I continued to drink it for years until I grew to be a man, and then I found I had stomach trouble, nervous headaches, poor circulation, was unable to do a full day's work, took medicine for this, that, and the other thing, without the least benefit. In fact I only weighed 116 when I was 28.

"Then I changed from coffee to Postum, being the first one in our family to do so. I noticed, as did the rest of the family, that I was surely gaining strength and flesh. Shortly after I was visiting my cousin who said, 'You look so much better—you're getting fat.'

"At breakfast his wife passed me a cup of coffee, as she knew I was always such a coffee drinker, but I said, 'No, thank you.'

"'What,' said my cousin, 'you quit coffee? What do you drink?'

"'Postum,' I said, 'or water, and I am well.' They did not know what Postum was, but my cousin had stomach trouble and could not sleep at night from drinking coffee three times a day. He was glad to learn about Postum, but said he never knew coffee hurt anyone." (Tea is just as injurious as coffee because it contains caffeine, the same drug found in coffee.)

"After understanding my condition and how I got well he knew what to do for himself. He discovered that coffee was the cause of his trouble as he never used tobacco or anything else of the kind. You should see the change in him now. We both believe that if persons who suffer from coffee drinking would stop and use Postum they could build back to health and happiness." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

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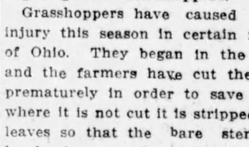

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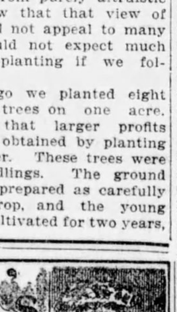

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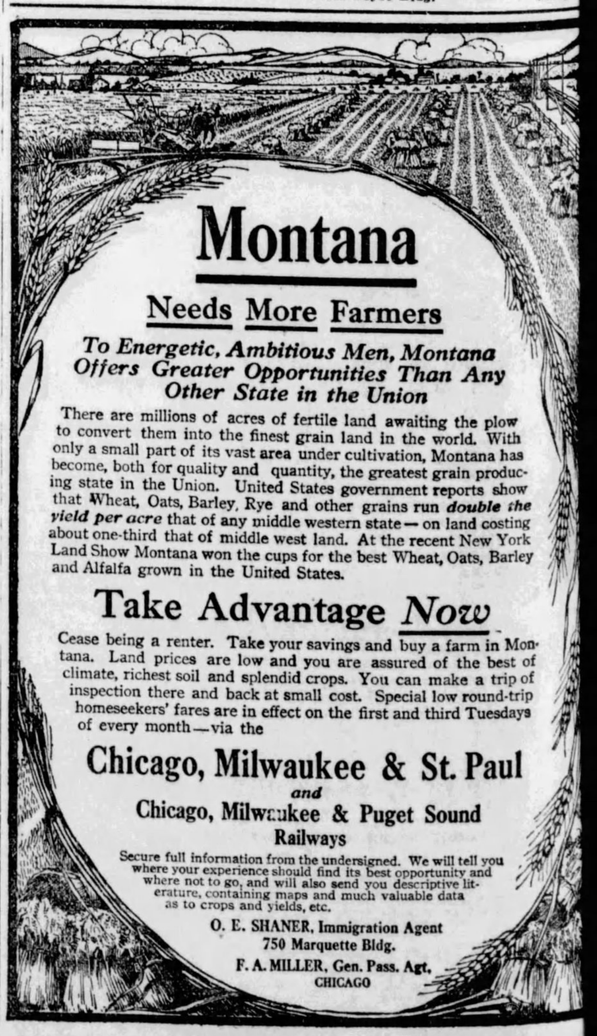

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THE BATTLESHIP OREGON

Please tell what the name of the battleship was that sailed around Cape Horn at the time of the Spanish-American war. Who was in command of the vessel?—H.H.W., Townville, Pa.

The battleship Oregon sailed from San Francisco around Cape Horn up to Jupiter Inlet, Florida, at the time of the Spanish-American war in a record-breaking run. The boat left San Francisco March 19, 1898, and arrived at its destination 73 days later on May 24. Captain Charles E. Clark was in command.

AN ELECTION INQUIRY

Can a citizen vote for a presidential candidate on one ticket and a vice-presidential candidate on another ticket. In other words, can he scratch the ticket in regard to these two candidates.—R. B. P., Hillsdale, Mich.

A voter cannot mark his ballot in favor of a presidential candidate on one ticket and vice presidential candidate on another. When he votes for President on one ticket the vote is also cast for vice president on that same ticket. If he wants another man for the last office he must vote for the presidential candidate on that ticket. Otherwise his vote will not count.

ARCHIBALD W. BUTT

Please give a short biography of Major Archibald Butt in these columns.—A. M. A., Hanford, Calif.

Archibald Willingham Butt, American army officer, was born in Augusta, Ga., September 26, 1866, and was drowned when the Titanic struck an iceberg on April 15, 1912. In 1900 Butt was made a captain in the volunteers and was honorably discharged from this service the following year. The same year he was appointed captain in the regular army, being made major in 1911. He served in the quartermaster's department, having been in the Philippines from 1900-1903; and depot quartermaster at Washington from 1903-1906. For the next two years he was in Havana on duty. In 1908 he was appointed personal aide to President Roosevelt. When President Taft came into office Butt was reappointed as aide, a position he was serving when death overtook him. He was an author of a number of short stories and articles in magazines.

BANKS

Please explain the difference between national, private and state banks.—B. S. L., Mt. Carmel, Ill.

The national banks of the United States are backed by the federal government. They compose the foundation upon which rests the entire structure of the banking institutions of the country. The government uses the national banks for depositing its money, and the latter perform without charge various duties that save the government a great deal of money. It is through these banks that the government bond business is conducted. The state banks receive their charters from the separate states, and in general banking they transact the same kind of business as the national institutions, with the exception of the issuance of circulating notes and the performance of those functions of a governmental nature entailed by a federal charter. The savings banks receive their deposits from private individuals who put their money in the banks for the purpose of allowing it to accumulate interest. These banks make most of their loans on real or intrinsic values. Private banks are a potent factor in the commercial world by their especial prominence in the field of foreign exchange.

SHAKESPEARE'S SONNETS

Please give some information about the sonnets written by Shakespeare.—A. M. K., Shepherd, Mich.

In 1609 Shakespeare's sonnets were first published, but they had probably been circulated among his friends prior to that time. Two of them were printed in a collection of verses published in 1599. It is probable that the majority of them were written between 1597 and 1601. However, some of them may have been composed at a later date.

THE KENTUCKY RIVER

Please tell about the course of the Kentucky river and the cities it runs through.—S. T. M., Cannellton, Ind.

The Kentucky river is in the state of Kentucky, and is formed by two forks which rise in the Cumberland mountains. The river winds about in a northwest course of about 250 miles, enters the Ohio, 12 miles above Madison, Indiana, midway between Cincinnati and Louisville. Through part of its course the river runs between perpendicular limestone walls. It is navigable by steamboat beyond Frankfort, a distance of 60 miles from its mouth, and flatboats can ascend 100 miles farther. The principal cities it passes through are Beattyville, Irvine, Frankfort and Carrollton.

THE GOEBEL ASSASSINATION

Please tell about the death of Governor Goebel of Kentucky. P. T. D., Hillsville, Va.

When William Goebel was a member of the state legislature he took up the cause of the common people in declaring against the oppressions of several corporations of the state. The toll rates had been a heavy burden to the average farmer and the first thing Goebel did when elected was to put up a fight to reduce these heavy rates which the turnpike companies had been charging. The law was passed and then began a series of contests in the various courts as to its constitutionality. After the U. S. supreme court had declared it to be constitutional the hostility of the heads of the corporations was aroused against Goebel on account of his victory. Among those his enemies was Colonel John Sanford, a Covington banker, who had been heard to threaten Goebel's life. On a chance meeting of the pair a duel was fought and Goebel was wounded while Sanford was slain. The authorities held him to be entirely blameless. Goebel continued his work against the corporations throughout his life and when he ran for governor all the influences possible were brought to bring about his defeat. After the election both Goebel and his opponent, William S Taylor, claimed the victory, and when the election commissioners went into session at Frankfort, a horde of outlaws was brought into town to overawe the commissioners. In this they were successful and Taylor was declared elected. But Goebel determined to contest the election and took it before the state legislature whose investigations were such that Goebel's right to the office was assured. Another army of outlaws was brought into Frankfort and attempts were made to intimidate the legislators while Goebel's life was threatened repeatedly. On January 30, 1900, the day before the final arguments in the contest, Goebel was shot within 30 feet of the capitol building, by an assassin concealed in the office of the acting secretary of state, Caleb Powers. After this assassination both houses in the legislature, in joint session, declared Goebel governor of Kentucky, and while suffering on his deathbed he was sworn into office. He at once issued a statement ordering the military to be disbanded. As he died, he whispered "Tell my friends to be brave and fearless anl loyal to the great common people."

Caleb Powers was accused of the crime and after a number of trials during which he had served eight years three months and three days in Kentucky prisons he was released and immediately elected to the 62nd congress: (1911-13.)

GEORGE S. WHITE

Please give a short biography of Sir George Stuart White.—J. W., Bloomer, Wis.

Sir George Stuart White, the English soldier, was born July 6, 1835, and died at a recent date. He was educated at Sandhurst, entered the army in 1853, served in the Indian mutiny and the Afghan war, and became military secretary to the viceroy of India. In 1881 White was made lieutenant-colonel of the Gordon Highlanders. Four years later he was promoted to Colonel, in 1895, lieutenant general, major-general and field marshal. From 1892 to 1898 he was commanderin-in-chief of the forces of India, from 1898-99 White was quartermaster general to the forces, and 1899-1900 was general on staff to command troops at Ladysmith. White defended Ladysmith for 118 days, or from November 2, 1899, to February 18, 1900. The Boers were then besieging the town. White was relieved by Lord Dundonald after the disastrous siege. In 1900 he was made governor of Gibraltar.

ALASKA

I want something of the history of the territory of Alaska.—C. W. R., Henry, Neb.

When Secretary Seward bought Alaska from Russia, he added to the United States a territory of much larger area than the states of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, Iowa, Michigan, Wisconsin and Missouri together, and nearly nine times larger than England and Wales. The territory stretches out so far to the westward that Sitka is only half way from New York city to the most western Alaskan island. Many of the details of the formation of Alaska read like quotations from fairy tales. It has a volcano 8,000 feet high. The Yukon river is at some points 15 to 20 miles wide, its entire length is 2,000 miles, and it empties with such volume into the sea that the ocean is said to be fresh water for 10 miles out. The temperature does at times fall as low as 58 degrees below zero, but as a rule it is mild, on account of a sort of gulf stream, known as the Japanese current. It was Peter the Great who set on foot the expedition which finally discovered Alaska. It was in 1725 that the explorers set out to cross Siberia toward the east, and one of their leaders was Behring, a Dane, who had been long in the Russian service. He did not land in Alaska till 17 years later, and died on one of the islands off the shore, which bears his name, and where his body now lies. Spain, England and France also sent out exploring expeditions and Russia established a trading company, which sold the furs of the region. ut in 1867 Secretary Seward effected a purchase of Alaska for the United States, which paid Russia $7,200,000. There are also mines of coal, lead, copper, silver and gold and a vast growth of fine spruce and cedar, which will some day prove of great value to the people of the United States. It appears to be clear now that Secretary Seward acted wisely when he negotiated the purchase from Russia. The first glance at the capital of Alaska shows that it has been the seat of another government than our own. The official buildings constructed by the Russians are all far more imposing than anything our western towns of the north can boast. The castle is finely situated, and with the custom house, barracks and Greek church, form an exceedingly picturesque group—very striking and pleasing after the towns of clapboards, shaped like tents, one passes on the way. The Chinooks are indeed a wonderful looking tribe of Indians to those who know the redmen on the plains. They all wear good coats and pantaloons and strong boots. They earn plenty of money to buy store clothes, and the women are gay in red and yellow handkerchiefs as headgear, while their sacques are made of bright-colored cloth and ornamented with dozens of pearl buttons sewed on in patterns. One was decorated with the outline of a bear, which was probably the crest of her family. The woman here is of much importance in heredity, as a man belongs to the family of his mother, be it beaver, fish or otter, and they are very careful about their totems. The next chief is always the oldest son of the present man's oldest sister. The Indians are fat, having always plenty to eat; they look strong and healthy, but there is a great deal of sickness among them, and many die of consumption and other diseases of civilization. Spain did many handsome things for her colonies, but England was economical in that way, and we follow her example. The gold mines are taking a population to Alaska, before whom the Indians will rapidly disappear. The harbor and situation of Sitka are charming. The first is almost landlocked by more than 20 small islands. The last is a high, rolling plain, encircled with foot-hills that disclose through their openings four groups of snow-capped Alps, with every form of jagged and sharp-toothed outline, beautiful beyond description. The wooden houses of the Indians are but one large room, with the fire burning in the middle, and directly over it an opening for the smoke to go through. There are glass windows and a high gallery around the four sides of the room, upon which are the beds, and where the women sit when they are not cooking. Above the fire is an open wood framework, upon which is hung the fish to dry and smoke for the winter's supply.

MONTANA CLIMATE

Please tell something about the climate of the state of Montana in the columns of the Bureau.—F. G. H., Bristol, Ind.

The soil is adapted for grazing, but a large part may be used for farming if irrigated. The springs are rainy, the summers are clear and dry, the autumns are delightful and the winters are clear and bracing. The climate of Montana is very beneficial to health, owing to the absence of high humidity. The hot days sometimes blister the skin, but the nights will be cool enough to require blankets. The lands are of three general classes—the bottom lands near the streams, with rich, black, alluvial soil; the bench lands, whose soil is a sandy loam, capable of wide range of cultivation, and the high bluffs, suitable largely for grazing. The agricultural crops are corn, wheat, oats, barley, hay and forage, rye, peas and potatoes.

OLD ABE THE WAR BAGLE

Please give an account of the war eagle, Old Abe.—H. E. Z., Mount Morris, Ind.

Old Abe was probably the most famous eagle that ever wore feathers. He was a genuine eagle, and a handsome specimen of his kind. His authentic history apparently begins with the day in 1861 when Chief Sky, a Chippewa Indian, made him prisoner on the Flambeau river in Wisconsin. Sky sold him to a white man for a bushel of corn. The man who paid the corn for him sold him in turn for $5 to a Mr. Mills. Mills made a present of him to a company just about to start out for the war, Company C, of the Eighth Wisconsin. No time was lost by them in naming this winged inspiration after the man in the White House. Old Abe the bird became and Old Abe he stayed till his death years after.

They carried him alongside the colors on a perch at the end of a staff. The army soon came to know them as the "Eagle Regiment." Beginning with Farmington, Miss., the eagle and his followers went through 36 battles. He was wounded before Corinth and again at Vicksburg. It is said that at Corinth the Confederate marksmen made special efforts to kill Old Abe, at the direction of General Price. "I would rather have him than a whole brigade," Price is said to have remarked, such was the eagle's value in encouraging the troops.

Old Abe stayed with his command until it was mustered out in 1864. In September, Lewis, the Wisconsin war governor, formally accepted him on behalf of the state. Old Abe was exhibited at the Chicago sanitary fair that winter, and his history, published in a pamphlet, brought $10,000 for the sick soldiers.

It is pleasant to record that he lived long and happily afterward. He was much in demand at conventions and veterans' reunions. He died in March, 1881, as a result of breathing smoke at the fire of the Madison capitol. Leonard W. Volk, the sculptor, used him as the model for several eagles on his war monuments.

CHARLES H. GROSVENOR

I would like to have you print a sketch of the life of Charles H. Grosvenor.—J. R. H., Wolf Creek, N. C.

Charles Henry Grosvenor, the congressman, was born September 20, 1833, at Pomfret, Conn. In his boyhood his parents removed to Ohio, where young Grosvenor received a common school education. He then taught school for some time, after which he studied law for three years under Lot L. Smith, of Athens county. In 1857 Grosvenor was admitted to the bar. When the civil war broke out he enlisted in the 18th Ohio Volunteers, and for gallant services was breveted colonel and brigadier general. In 1873 Athens county voters chose Grosvenor to represent him in the Ohio legislature, and he served two terms there. In the last two years of his service there he was speaker of the house. In 1872 and 1880 he was a presidential elector, and a delegate-at-large to the national Republican convention of 1896 and 1900. From 1885 and 1891 he was a member of congress, and again from 1893 to 1907. As a congressman he served as a member of the committee on ways and means, chairman of the committee on mines and mining and chairman of the committee on merchant marine and fisheries.

MISCELLANEOUS

H. P. A., Mill Spring, N. C.—The Outlook is published in the city of New York.

J. R. H., Wolf Creek, N. C.—S. S. Knabtnshue, formerly with The Blade, is now consul general in Tien Tsin, China.

A. S., Westfield, Pa.—Charles T. Russell is editor of the Watch Tower and Herald of Christ's Presence, a semi-monthly journal. Address the Brooklyn Tabernacle, 13-17 Hicks street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

I. T., Ingram, Ark.—We have no references giving a biography of Jans Kubel'k.

M. W. B., Pikeville, Tenn.—The reform spelling is being practiced by many throughout the country, but it is not universally used.

The Milk of the Word.

Kansas City Star.

Mr. Bryan called the attention of the Democrats to the "Pillar of cloud by day and the pillar of fire by night," and Col. Roosevelt reminded the Republicans that they had reached "Armageddon," while a plank in the Progressive party's platform is: "Thou shalt not steal." The Bible promises to be a greater factor in the present campaign than the old tariff textbooks.

The menu of a meal given lately by the London Vegetarian Association included walnut cutlets with brown sauce, cauliflower and new potatoes, asparagus on toast, spaghetti on toast, tomato farcie and young carrots.

The board of education in Denver, Colo., has established a course to fit girls above the age of 12 for motherhood and the duties of the housewife. The course includes cooking, sewing, laundry work, general house management and the care of children.

THE CARPET FROM BAGDAD

CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE

"Well, I shouldn't confess the deed to every one," he answered frankly. "We all write poetry at one time or another; but it's generally not constitutional, and we recover."

"I do not see why anyone should be ashamed of writing poetry."

"Ah, but there is poetry and poetry. My kind and Byron's is born of kindred souls; but he was an active genius, whereas, I wasn't even a passive one. In all great poets I find my own rejected thoughts, as Emerson says; and that's enough for my slender needs. Poets are rather uncomfortable chaps to have round. They are capricious, irritable, temperamental, selfish, and usually demand all the attention."

The little vocal stream dried up again, and once more they listened to the magic sounds of the night. She stopped abruptly to look over the parapet, and his shoulder met hers; after that the world to him was never going to be the same again.

Moonlight and poetry; not the safest channels to sail uncharted. The girl was lonely, and George was lonely, too. His longing had now assumed a definite form; hers moved from this to that, still indefinitely. The quickness with which this definition had come to George rather startled him. His first sight of Fortune Chedsoye had been but yesterday; yet, here he was, not desperately but consciously in love with her. The situation bore against all precepts; it ripped up his preconceived ideas of romance as a gale at sea shreds a canvas. He felt a bit panicky. He had always planned a courtship of a year or so, meetings, separations, and remeetings, pleasurable expectations, little junkets to theatres and country places; in brief, to witness the rose grow and unfold. Somewhere he had read or heard that courtship was the plummet which sounded the depths of compatibility. He knew nothing of Fortune Chedsoye, save that she was beautiful to his eyes, and that she was as different from the ordinary run of girls as yonder moon was from the stars. Here his knowledge ended. But instinct went on, appraising and delving and winnowing, and instinct told him what knowledge could not, that she was all his heart desired.

When a man finally decides that he is in love, his troubles begin, the imaginary ones. Is he worthy? Can he always provide for her? Is it possible for such a marvelous creature to love an insignificant chap like himself? And that worst of mental poisons, is she in love with any one else? What to do to win her? The feats of Hercules, of Perseus, of Jason: what mad piece of heroism can he lay his hand to that he may wake the slumbering fires, and having roused them, continue to feed them?

Manhood, meaning that decade between 30 and 40, looks upon this phase, abashed. After all, it wasn't so terrible; there were vaster emotions, vaster achievements in life to which in comparison love was as a candle held to the sun.

Again she stopped, leaning over the parapet and staring down at the water swirling past the stone embankment. He did likewise, resting upon his folded arms. Suddenly his tongue became alive; and quietly, without hesitancy or embarrassment, he began to tell her of his school life, his life at home. And the manner in which he spoke of his mother warmed her; and she was strangely and wonderingly attracted.

"Of course, the mother meant the best in the world when she gave me Percival Algernon; and because she meant the best, I have rarely tried to hide them. What was good enough for her to give was good enough for me to keep. It is simply that I have been foolish about it, supersensitive. I should have laughed and accepted the thing as a joke; instead, I made the fatal move of trying to run away and hide. But, taking the name in full," lightly, "it sounds as incongruous as playing Traumerei on a steam piano."

He expected her to laugh, but her heart was too full of the old ache. This young man, kindly, gentle, intelligent, is shy, was a love-child. And she? An offspring, the loneliest of the lonely, the child that wasn't wanted. Many a time she had thought of flinging all to the winds, of running away and hiding where they never should find her, of working with her own hands for the bread and butter. Little they'd have cared. But always the rebel spirit died within her as she stepped outside the villa gates. To leave behind for unknown privations certain assured comforts, things of which she was fond, things to which she was used, she couldn't do it, she just couldn't. Morally and physically she was a little coward.

"Let us go in," she said sharply. Another moment, and she would have been in tears.

To Be Continued.

REAL "MOUNT SINAI" FOUND

Prof. Al Musil Says It Is in Northern Arabia.

New York Sun.

Berlin—The discovery of what is believed to be the real "Mount Sinai" of Holy Scripture is reported to the Academy of Science by one signing himself Prof. Dr. Al Musil from Damascus. Professor Musil believes that the extinct volcano Hal-al-Bedr, in the Hedja region of Northern Arabia, is the Biblical mountain where the Ten Commandments were given to Moses.

Kit Carson's Daughter.

Kansas City Star.

Mrs. W. T. Mills, who was Miss Annie Wilson when she taught the first public school in Westport, told how Kit Carsen, the scout and frontiersman, brought his daughter, Terasena Carson, to her school to be educated.

"It was the first time I had seen Kit Carson, although I had heard much about him," she said. "He came into my school one day leading the little girl by the hand. Her mother was an Indian and she was born away out west. She was a pretty little girl, but she could not speak a word of English and was as shy as a prairie chicken. She wore a buckskin dress gayly trimmed with colored beads, and Carson wore moccasins and a buckskin suit and a fur cap. He had brought his daughter on horseback across the plains to be educated and he told me he wanted her to be a grand lady and he left a bag of Mexican silver on my desk. I taught her to speak English and to read a little and then he came again and took her away."

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RAILWAYS MADE BIG GAIN IN 1911

More Than Ten Thousand Miles Added to Trackage of Steel Highways.

An increase of more than 10,000 miles in the railway mileage of the United States over 1910 is shown in the abstract of statistics of railroads for the year ended June 30, 1911, issued today by the Interstate Commerce Commission. There was a corresponding increase in equipment, but the number of employes decreased 29,611. The capitalization of the roads is $19,208,935,081. The passengers carried totalled for the year was 997,409,882, an increase of 25,726,683, and the total of freight tonnage was 1,781,637,954 tons, a decrease of 68,262,147 tons from the 1910 figures. The total revenues were $2,789,761,669, and the operating expenses, $1,915,054,005.

Substantially complete returns were made to the commission for 246,124.40 miles of line operated, including 11,006.86 miles used under trackage rights. The aggregate mileage of railway tracks of all kinds covered by operating returns was 362,710.18 miles. There were 61,327 locomotives in the service on June 30, 1911, an increase of 2,380 over the previous year. The total number of cars of all classes was 2,359,335, or 69,004 more than on June 30, 1910.

The total number of persons reported as on the payrolls of the steam roads on June 30, 1911, was 1,669,809, or an average of 678 to 100 miles of line. As compared with returns for June 30, 1910, there was a decrease of 29,611 in the total number of railway employes. There were 63,390 enginemen, 66,376 firemen, 48,200 conductors, 133,221 other trainmen and 40,005 switch tenders, crossing tenders, and watchmen. The total amount of wages and salaries reported as paid to employes during the year ended June 30, 1911, was $1,208,466,470.

The par value of the amount of railway capital outstanding, according to the returns of the companies filing reports with the commission, was $19,208,935,081. Of the total capital there existed as stock $8,470,717,611, of which $7,074,917,559 was common and $1,395,800,052 was preferred; the remaining part, $10,738,217,470, representing funded debt, consisted of lateral trust bonds, $1,183,766,188; plain bonds, debentures, and notes, $951,377,816; income bonds, $261,777,220; miscellaneous funded obligations, $195,430,395; and equipment trust obligations, $319,596,749.

Of the total capital stock outstanding, $2,740,457,285, or 32.35 per cent, paid no dividends. The amount of dividends declared during the year (by both operating and lessor companies) was $460,195,376, being equivalent to 8.03 per cent on dividend-paying stock. No interest was paid on $755,449,047, or 7.25 per cent of the total amount of funded debt (other than equipment trust obligations) outstanding.

The average receipts per passenger per mile, as computed for the year, were 1.974 cents; the average receipts per ton per mile, 0.757 cent. The passenger service train revenue per train mile was $1.30.921; the freight revenue per train-mile was 2.89.548. The average operating expenses per train-mile were $1.54.328. The ratio of operating expenses to operating revenues was 68.66 per cent.

For the year, the operating revenues of the railways in the United States (average mileage operated, 243,433.61 miles,) were $2,789,761,669; their operating expenses were $1,915,054,005. The corresponding returns for 1910 (average mileage operated 236,986.51 miles) were: Operating revenues, $2,750,667,435; operating expenses, $1,822,630,433. Freight revenues were $1,925,950,887; passenger, $657,638,291; mail, $50,702,625; express, $70,725,137; excess baggage revenue and milk revenue (on passenger trains,) $15,430,683; parlor and chair car revenue and other passenger train revenue, $5,274,450; switching, $27,665,597; special service train revenue and miscellaneous transportation revenue, $9,479,809; total revenue from operations other than transportation, $24,707,757; joint facilities revenue—Dr., $647,247; joint facilities revenue—Cr., $2,833,280.

The operating expenses averaged $11,460 per mile of line. The operating expenses, as assigned to the five general classes, were: Maintenance of way and structures, $366,025,262; maintenance of equipment, $428,367,306; traffic expenses, $59,166,364; transportation expenses, $987,283,108; general expenses, $73,659,373; unclassified $423,592.

The expenses averaged $7,867 per mile of line.

The total sale of the Aroostook (Me.) potato crop of 1911 is estimated at between 14,000,000 and 15,000,000 bushels, leaving between 2,000,000 and 3,000,000 bushels that were sent to the starch factories, used for seed and food purposes here in the country or lost. It is figured that for crops sold the average price was over $2 a barrel.

To Stop Volcanic Action.

Harper's Weekly.

In 1767 Sir William Hamilton declared that were he to live long enough he might solve the problem of chaining up the lava streams in volcanoes. As it was, after studying the crater of an extinct volcano, he foretold with exactitude when an eruption might be expected. It has now been established by experiment that the earth grows warmer as the zone of volcanic activity is approached. Hence it is that a German who has made a great study of earthquake and volcanic phenomena advocates the establishing of volcanic stations for observation purposes, these to be located about the area chosen at certain distances from each other and connected with wires and a registering-machine. First of all, the temperature of the soil and its average fluctuations are to be exhaustively studied, with a view to finding a means of dissipating the energy in the interior of the earth. The earth is to be sounded in the volcanic area and a system of wires and electric batteries introduced at a level which must necessarily be very deep. It is pointed out that a wire system under the earth connected with one above would make possible the study of volcanic action, as it is registered step by step on the recorder. When this shall be accomplished, attention can be directed to diverting the energy concentrated on a particular point before the volcano has a chance to get fairly started.

It is said that the Italian government has been approached in the matter and has considered proposals with reference to a study of Vesuvius.

Magnets Are Useful

Cassier's Magazine.

The introduction of the lifting magnet has rendered it unnecessary for such laborious work as the handling of pig iron to be performed by human effort at all, and the results, as given in the unloading of the steamship Erwin L. Fisher, at Indiana Harbor, Ind., give the comparative figures for the man and the machine. With a cargo of four million pounds of pig iron, the time required to unload this vessel with 28 men was two days and two nights, which corresponds to about three thousand pounds a man an hour, or about 15 tons a day of ten hours. When the lifting magnet was introduced the total time required for unloading was reduced to 11 hours, and this was done by two men, whose labor consisted in manipulating the controllers in the cakes of the cranes. Thus two men and two magnets did the work of 28 men in less than one-fourth the time. Under these conditions the handling capacity of a man and a magnet was nearly one thousand tons in 11 hours, or about nine hundred tons a day. Furthermore, the operation was chargeable with less than one-fourth the amount of overhead charges, while the vessels were enabled to double their number of productive trips.

A Cool Spot.

New York Times.

While the mercury was smothering the 90 mark with steam, the director of the consular service, Wilbur J. Karr, received a timely reminder that it would be cool some time. It was a formal report from Consul Alfred A. Winslow, at Valparaiso, Chile, explaining the delay to the official mail for the state department officials at Buenos Aires by a heavy snow blockade on the railway between Valparaiso and Buenos Aires. The line, he said, was so deeply buried under the drifts that it would take six weeks or more to clear it. In the meantime, all communication between west coast points and Buenos Aires must be by steamer through the Straits of Magellan.

Wireless Better at Night.

America.

That the long electric waves utilized in aerial telegraphy over great distances travel better during the hours of darkness than of sunlight, and that the natural electric waves occasioned by atmospheric electric discharges, known as "strays" or "X's" to wireless operators, are dispatched more satisfactorily during the hours of night than in the daytime is now a matter of common knowledge.

Tests made in London during the solar eclipse on April 17 last indicate that the darkness of the eclipse had the normal effect of facilitating the propagation of these waves over great distances, but that there are portions of time during the period of deepest darkness at the receiving station when propagation is notably impeded. Whether or not this last phenomenon is to be taken as a mere accident has not yet been clearly ascertained.

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TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 8, 1912.

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All doubt is ended. Mr. Taft has accepted.

As an excuse for drinking it some men spoil their whisky with quinine.

The hired man's wisest plan is to overlook the mistakes the boss makes.

The Populists are going to hold a national convention. Remember the Pops?

It takes a pretty neat girl to get home from a picnic without looking mussed.

Some wives have a smile coming to them when hubby boasts he is a self-made man.

A change in the size of paper currency might give the counterfeiters a lot of bother.

"Army worms are stopping trains in Alabama." Maybe they don't know the war is over.

The old-fashioned hoopskirt may have to come back to make the hobble look sensible.

Business seems determined that politics shall not honk-honk it to one side of the road.

What a lot of ignorance the fellow on the other side of the political argument displays.

Treasure hunters seem to have an idea that old pirates had nothing to do but bury money.

It isn't introspection that inspires a man to say that it takes all kinds of people to make a world.

"In one minute," says Life, "you can propose to a girl." And in one second she can say "no."

Now and then one still runs across an old-fashioned man who refers to his wife as his better half.

Many an intelligent horse has a hard time trying to teach a dull driver things he ought to know.

Let us hope that the people who are married in balloons may never look upon divorce as a parachute.

Rats are said to cost this country $35,000,000 a year. It would pay Uncle Sam to keep a good cat.

But for alarm clocks many people would miss seeing this beautiful world when it is smiling its sweetest.

One woman gets an 80-year-old millionaire husband because she can bake brown bread. She is also young.

J. Pierpont Morgan would never make an ideal candidate for President. He doesn't like to have his picture taken.

The St. Louis pastor who advertises free weddings, baptisms and funerals is trying to make life interesting.

This year's campaign is going to be easy for the cartoonist who can draw an elephant, a donkey and a bull moose.

Minnesota ought to be a good state for innocent bystanders to live in. The distribution of campaign cigars is forbidden there.

We have received a number of campaign songs through the mail, but haven't found one that anybody would want us to sing.

Senator Stephenson says that what is good for a horse is good for a man, but few men will care to dine on timothy hay and a bran mash.

Democrats may see nothing but rosy prospects now, but there is danger that somebody will inadvertently spill the beans before the campaign ends.

The latest Iowa suggestion is the election of grand and petit juries by the people. Almost anybody could imagine the kind of men who would want to run.

Doctors have agreed that there is no such thing as a blood purifier. Then that finest of poems—"In the spring I love to sing, O sassafras, of thee,"—might as well not have been written.

Efforts are being made to pull the throne out from under the Sultan of Turkey. About the time a sultan has accumulated three or four dozen wives and is ready to settle down to a quiet life his people begin to annoy him.

A CURB ON BIG BUSINESS.

One of the inevitable results of legislating against Big Business has been that business with a small letter has felt the wave and surge which Big Business, in its anger and pain, has set going. Wherefore it has been the way of legitimate business to look with misgivings upon all legislation that draws a bead on business hold-ups and dead-falls.

Yet at times it has been necessary for legitimate business to stand up for strong and daring legislation. And it has taken the consequences with fortitude. Another such occasion for stoicism now faces legitimate business in Ohio in the form of constitutional proposal number 33. This amendment:

Authorizes legislation permitting the classification of corporations and the ragulation by law of the issue and sale of stocks and bonds as well as supervision over their organization and business; the sale of fraudulent stocks and bonds by either domestic or foreign corporations; also to regulate the sale of other forms of personal property.

We trust the postal authorities and the police to stop the printing, peddling and transfer of securities wholly worthless. But they appear upon the scene after the mischief is done, after foolish investors have been caught by the bait of extravagant dividend promises, after widows have been deceived and orphans robbed. What we should do is to have these crimes prevented. Moreover there is in existence an amazing amount of stocks and bonds having a very doubtful value, being the output of wildcat finance, injudicious capitalization and deliberate get-rich-quick trickery. What we should do is to prevent not only those things that are written down upon the law books as crimes, but also those things which have only slim chances of bringing returns in dividends and interest, not to mention the hopelessness of bringing returns of money invested.

Naturally the financial pirates, of which no community is so fortunate as to be destitute, would be in a fine fury if the general assembly should enact a law, with the permission and suggestion of the constitution, which would call for examination of stock issues, demand proof of property, put a limit upon the securities marketed, frown alike upon stock-watering and stock-juggling. Naturally these financial pirates would take out their fury upon whatsoever and whomsoever they could, for they are, many of them, in command of immense capital and an altogether dangerous amount of power.

Here legitimate business can defy Big Business by encouraging the passage of this constitutional amendment — knowing that it is likely to suffer the disturbances which Big Business can cause, yet determined that, come what may, it shall do its service to the common good.

"WEASEL PHRASES."

The weasel is a slippery cuss. His slim and subtle body enables him to squirm through holes and wire fences and to come upon his prey noiselessly. He finds his favorite food in the henhouse, where he gets at the eggs and in an incredibly short time sucks them dry.

It was a happy and picturesque choice of words that prompted Mr. Roosevelt to describe certain platform planks of this campaign as loaded with "weasel phrases."

He finds in one, for instance, the solemn pronouncement that protective duties are unconstitutional and should at once be repealed. Yet farther along is the declaration that this shall proceed "by legislation that will not injure or destroy legitimate business." The first part of the plank is for advertisement. The second part sucks it dry, being a "weasel phrase." Two other planks call for reduction in the cost of living and for the encouragement of agriculture. As the high cost of living is due to the price of farm products, a shot is taken at the farmer. But as the farmer is a giant at the polls, a "weasel phrase" is introduced just to wink at him and show him that the party really didn't mean that plank about the high cost of living to hurt him.

Campaign pledges, in the last few years, have come to be wholly discredited. They have been broken brazenly. It were better that campaign pledges be mere bluff and bluster than that they be stuffed with deceits and loopholes—"weasel phrases" that suck all the meat out of the phrases the voter is won with.

ON BEING SHOCKED.

The faucets of indignation over the prevailing feminine fashions have been opened a turn or two in recent weeks. But these faucets are the kind that you can never really report upon as closed. They leak and dribble even with the valve jammed and an eel caught in the pipe. Up to the adoption of the fig-leaf, the charge of immodesty against women's apparel wasn't in circulation. But it has circulated ever since.

The truth is that those who keep their eyes open for shocking things are never disappointed. We recall the complaint that some dear old ladies lodged against swimming boys. "We can see them quite plainly from our veranda," they said, "with an opera glass."

Immodesty is always a shifting term. For example, there's a sign at Toledo Beach, or used to be, that instructed bathers in costume that they would not be permitted to go back of the bathhouse line. Along the water-edge bathing clothes were modest. Sixty feet to the rear they were immodest. Those gowns that expose the fourteenth mole on the ridge of the backbone seem to be all right in the theatre. Yet if a woman wore one on the street in the same unconcerned way, there'd be first an arrest and then ostracism. Modesty is like this queer weather of ours—various, uncertain and contradictory as all get out.

The costumes that are so much advertised just at present are modest or immodest, just as it suits one to judge them. But we may all be sure that if there were immediate and radical "reform," as some well-intended souls insist there shall be, the shocked look and the hands uplifted in horror would not cease to be. For some of the nicest people so enjoy being shocked that they keep an opera glass handy.

OPEN SEASON FOR POLICEMEN.

It is a merry time the tin-horn gamblers, the "stick-up" men, the gun-fighters, the porch-climbers, the alley-sneaks and pasty-faced parasites of scarlet women are having in New York. For down there it is the open season for policemen.

Every gambler whose place has been raided has a chance to get even. Every "stick-up" man who has been yanked by the collar and tossed into a patrol wagon can now get his revenge. Every gangster, trembling thief and white slave boss is offered a little period of notoriety, respectful attention, free living and promise of immunity.

All that any one of them has to do for these happy favors is to swear away hte life of a policeman. That is a sport that waters mouths in New York more than any other game so far devised.

SLOWING UP THE LIMITED.

The New York Central warily avoids committing itself to the proposition of slowing up its Twentieth Century Limited train in winter and early spring, as the commission that investigated the wreck at Hyde Park last March recommends. The company, naturally, does not want to do this unless its principal competitor can be persuaded to slow up also.

Yet the chances are, the recommendation will bear fruit. These time-killing trains are killers of operating officers also. They are strains on resources as well, compelling eternal watchfulness of rails and roadbed, extraordinary expenditure for equipment and, after wreck, an enormous appropriation for reconstruction and the discharge of claims.

We cannot imagine the officers of the New York Central being so fond of these trains that they'd hate to see them tamed.

THOSE STEEL REPORTS.

The reports of the Stanley committee that investigated the steel trust are being criticized:

For their condemnation of the principle of co-operation.

For arguing that business does best when it is engaged in fighting and least when it is devoted to production and distribution.

For a lack of comprehension of business customs and ordinary, everyday business axioms.

For laying weights upon the curse of "interlocking directorates" and going very carefully around the curse of overworked and ill-paid labor.

There is such a thing as getting one's nose too deeply buried in these congressional reports — particularly when the reports are issued in the midst of a national campaign. Persons who study such material sentence by sentence fail to perceive its purport and meaning. The Stanley committee wasn't the least interested in gathering information, but it enjoyed the fat perquisites of information gathering. If true reform of the trust evils were desired, there would have been conflict with the platforms of the parties to which the members of the committee belonged. If the reports had called for common-sense alterations of industrial customs and conditions, some one would have been offended, or frightened, or disturbed. And that would have dammed the channel of campaign contributions.

The critics say the reports are absurd, inadequate, impracticable. Which is a high compliment to the committee. That's just exactly what it meant the reports to be.

A POSSIBLE EXPLANATION.

One news message from Washington carries the statement that because congress shows a disinclination to pass any legislation in anticipation of the opening at Panama, it is unlikely that the canal will be opened for traffic at the time the engineers get through with their work.

Another message reports that Representative Willis, of Ohio, has made the charges upon the floor of the house that members have obtained powder puffs, poker chips and music rolls and had the United States treasury pay for them.

Possibly one public service explains why the other public service has not been performed.

HAVE IT FRESH.

Fernandez Arias, a journalist, so seriously wounded the Marquis of Villamagna that he may die. Arias was challenged to a duel because of an attack upon the aristocracy. They fought with swords. Other noblemen have showered Arias with challenges. There are so many of them that Arias' friends have undertaken to care for the overflow.—Dispatch from Madrid.

Why resort to the history of Athos, Aramis, Porthos and D'Artignan when by cable you can get the thrilling flavor of the Swashbuckling Ages from Spain sparkling with the dew of freshness?

ACCORDING TO HABIT.

When Elihu Root was secretary of state he arranged a neat little compact that—he thought—would keep the Central American republics from raiding across their borders and, at the same time, make them perceive the sin and impropriety of civil war. But old customs and old habits die hard. As a military man once remarked, it is not difficult to breed industry into a mule's shoulders, but it is impossible to breed the kick out of his heels.

In Nicaragua, the president and the minister of war have had political differences. Possibly they quarreled over the division of the taxes. But whatever the dispute, they have gone about the settlement of it, not in the way Secretary Root urged, but by resort to firearms. They have gathered their clans, seized arms, commandeered provisions and declared hostilities against each other. They are out for satisfaction according to the code honored of time and blessed with fond memory and inspiring legend. Commerce is at a standstill. The plantation work has been abandoned. Workers of the field and shop and forum and mart have oiled up their muskets and polished up their swords and gone forth to decide policies of state according to the deadliness of their respective muskets and swords.

Many a Nicaraguan will die in this conflict, but the immemorial usage of Nicaragua bids fair to prove immortal.

LEARNING FAST.

A good many newspapers are saying that the new emperor of Japan is not likely to see as many wonderful and startling changes as his distinguished father did. That may be pure guessing. For it is not at all unlikely that the new emperor will live to learn that he is the last hereditary ruler who will govern the Japanese people. His countrymen learned the use of firearms, naval vessels, railroads, electric power, industrial organization, foreign loans, colonial development and constitutional government so fast that it made the head of the old emperor swim. They may very soon learn that kings, emperors, princes and royal establishments are rather poor and useless things in this age.

POPULAR ELECTION OF SENATORS.

The best arguments for the election of United States senators by direct vote of the people are to be found in the persons, careers and political customs of senators:

Gallinger, Special Privilege's most unfaltering servant.

Penrose, of the "steam-roller" crew.

Dillingham, lachrymose apologist for Lorimer.

Bailey "constitutionist" in the interest of Standard Oil.

Heyburn, unwearying defender of the land and timber exploiters of the far west.

Smoot, representing the sugar trust and the Mormon church jointly.

DuPont, who combines government contracting with statecraft.

Guggenheim, ideal combination of big business with politics.

Stephenson, who spent more than $100,000 to get to the senate.

Burton, who engineered the betrayal of Ohio in the election of delegates-at-large.

Lorimer, too impossible even for the senate.

While these men remain in politics, while they and their kind still have power and influence to win over legislatures, all argument that the senate should be a place "free of the impulsive judgment of the mob" is the quintessence of sarcasm.

THE TITANIC REPORT.

The officers of the Titanic did not keep a proper watch. But the head of the company that prescribed the speed and discipline and allowance of life-boats is given official exoneration.

With "proper vigilance" the officers could have avoided collision with the iceberg. But no blame rests upon the organization that sent the vessel at record-breaking pace through a field known to be strewn with icebergs.

The captain of the liner who ignored the signals for aid is censured. But there's no word of censure for the owner who seized a place in a life-boat and left his passengers to perish, nor any scolding of the nobleman who ignobly purchased rescue.

The tameness of the English report upon the Titanic disaster is what might have been expected of a body wholly representative of industry and merchandising. No more than in the United States has it yet occurred to Englishmen that high place socially and financially calls for responsibility and good example.

WATER IN THE COUNTRY.

The government has issued a bulletin giving information about the things that hide and wiggle in the water that comes up in "the old oaken bucket." It is for the instruction of farm-people who, in many instances, have been careless about the juxtaposition of pig-stys and wells. There is not much that is new in the pamphlet, the deception of clear and sparkling water having long ago been made familiar to the farmer, but the warning may be of service in stimulating changes and putting in improvements contemplated, but allowed to slip by.

There are people, however, to whom most of the material in this pamphlet is important news. These are the campers from the cities. They come from places where some one else guards them from germs and dirt and they are notoriously careless about their source of water supply. They mistake clearness for cleanliness. They judge purity by the looks of things. So long as the water is sparkling and cool, that is evidence in the eyes of many of them that the water is germ-free and life-giving. How far they are mistaken is to be measured by the great number of typhoid and malarial fever cases which campers develop into after they get back to town.

The next time the government gets out a bulletin of this sort, it will do well to address it to summer campers. They need the instruction.

SEND FOR THE BLADE'S SPECIAL CAMPAIGN TERMS

You should interest your neighbors in the Blade's special campaign offer. It will be to your advantage to write for terms at once.

Address: The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

THE NEW ENGLISHMAN.

One of those Englishman's tours of the United States was made by Arnold Bennett—the great white light in literature just now. In Mr. Bennett's account of his visit, now running in Harper's Magazine, we find the following:

From a final catnap I at last drew up my blind to greet the oncoming day and was rewarded by one of the finest and most poetical views I have ever seen: a misty brown river flanked by a jungle of dark reddish and yellowish chimneys and furnaces that covered it with shifting canopies of white steam and of smoke, varying from the delicate grays to intense black; a sky lightening, and on the ground and low, flat roofs a thin crust of snow: Toledo! A wonderful and inspiring panorama, just as romantic in its own way as any Spanish Toledo.

This is the appreciation we might naturally expect from a German, a Frenchman, or almost any continental European. But from an Englishman, it is astounding, cataclysmal. No one would question now that a new breed of Britisher has been born, one with power to observe and the inclination to describe things over here just as they are, not as his self-sufficient countrymen think things surely must be.

THE EVENING SONGSTER.

This weather that has alternately stewed us and chilled us is not good, so far as we can learn, for any human being. It isn't the kind that makes corn shout in course of growing. The iceman doesn't find it particularly profitable nor is there urgency enough in it to cause folk to call upon the coalman. Neither does it fill the stands at the ball park, nor crowd the seats around the soda fountain.

Yet there is one creature that finds this weather singularly to his liking. We speak of that songster and anatomical student, the mosquito.

In the marshes, the mud-holes, the tin cans of the alley, is the water in which to raise large and vigorous families. The winds have just that degree of moisture that keeps his wings smooth-running and the enthusiasm for his mission bubbling over. Upon the porches are ankles and necks thin-clad and unclad; in the beds are exposed cheeks and noses and bald heads and hands and toes, at once the inspiration for inquiry and the food upon which the mosquito thrives and waxes melodious.

The corn may yearn for the dry and sunny days that set its roots a-jumping. All commerce may be discontented. Sport may languish and the ladies at the summer resorts fret and repine, lacking victims for their charms. But the mosquito discovers the weather perfect. You can tell by the evidence of his enterprise and the sweet harmony of his minstrelsy.

WHERE THE SEED FELL.

At 73 John D. Rockefeller finds no reason to sit down upon the golf greens and weep over any weakening upon the part of the principle of compound interest. It is just as muscular and energetic and inexorable as it was when he first made its acquaintance in the works upon arithmetic.

With $18,000,000 or $20,000,000 coming to Rockefeller yearly from his holdings in Standard Oil, with smaller dividends delivered him by steel, railroad, sugar, glucose, coal, copper, gas, electrical, lumber, gold mining, shipping, and miscellaneous stocks of one kind or another, with interest from industrial, municipal and government bonds, with his realty holdings gathering their natural increment, there seems no reason why this devisor of trusts, worker of rebates, power over the souls and labor of men, should not have a billion dollars in his own right long before he has ceased knocking a little ball over a pasture, peddling platitudes and cautioning against the waste of gasoline when going down hill.

There were a lot of other boys who learned about compound interest at the same time that little Johnny Rockefeller did. But they missed much of the lesson that reached Johnny's imagination like a wind-blown seed falling on fertile ground.

KINGS

A biographer thus sums up the qualities of King Edward VII. of England:

A man of the world, he lacked the intellectual equipment of a thinker, and showed on occasion an unwillingness to exert his mental powers. He was no reader of books. He could not concentrate his mind on them. Yet he was always eager for information, and he gathered orally very varied stores of knowledge. A rare aptitude for rapidly assimilating the outlines of a topic enabled him to hold his own in brief talk with experts in every subject. He did not sustain a conversation with much power or brilliance, but his grace and charm of manner atoned for any deficiency of matter.

It would seem, then, that the chief character of a king, the one that enables him to "get away with it," is embodied in every traveling salesman. If you want to know what royalty is like all you have to do is to look over the lounging figures in a hotel lobby and intimate to any one of them that you are about to found a retail establishment.

Sunday School

TWO STORMS STILLED

International Sunday School Lesson for August 11 Is, "A Troubled Soul," Mark 4:35—5:20.

By William T. Ellis.

"Over and over it comes to me,
The thought of Christ on the stormy sea."

The weary worker holds our imagination more than the raging waves. Worn out with spending His soul's substance for other people, Jesus was lying in the stern of a Galilean fishing boat asleep. He was tired with just the same sort of tiredness that comes to this world's tired toilers who have spent themselves to the limit. The Son of Man was akin to all His brethren in all their experiences. The world would not willingly lose this picture of the weary Christ, sleeping in sheer exhaustion.

Modern "prophets," who profess to monopolize the mind of the Galilean Peasant, travel around the country in private cars, but this was no private yacht in which Jesus sailed. Instead, it was just an ordinary, clumsy, odorous fishing boat, with the scales of yesterday's catch smeared over the thwarts. It had no cabin, but under the overcast sky on a simple pallet lay the great Teacher, heedless of the bobbing of the boat or the shrieking of the wind or the pounding of the waves. It was such a storm as sweeps down from the hills of the eastern shore of Galilee; or as makes sailing on Lake George hazardous. It does not take a great ocean to make a dangerous storm. The little craft was in as much danger on Galilee as if it had been in the middle of the Atlantic.

The Friends to Whom We Turn.

There are some persons to whom their friends naturally turn in trouble. They are the efficient ones. Emergencies bring them to the fore. Just as the apostle Paul dominated his shipwreck scene, so it was, in an incomparably higher degree, with Jesus. He was a master of men and of conditions. His fisherman friends had no thought that He would still the storm, yet they wanted to take refuge in the shelter of His strong character. Therefore their petulant arousal of Him as He slept. "The ship that carries Caesar cannot sink." That boat with Jesus aboard was safer than one of the limestone caves in the hills of Nazareth.

The fishermen wanted only comfort, and they got instead a great calm. It is a glory of the Christian faith that Christ always exceeds expectations. They who ask for little get much. His givings are always more than we desire or deserve. The affrighted Galileans were still further amazed when, instead of words of counsel or assurance, Jesus spoke in majesty to the sea, "Peace, be still. And the winds ceased and there was a great calm."

Nature is but a servant whose master is God. If we will go part of the way with Christ in acceptance of His character and work, we are bound to go all the way and believe Him when He says, "All authority is given unto me." To any who are troubled by this miracle, the words of the Master to the disciples in the boat may be repeated, "Have ye not faith." True, we may marvel with them and cry, "Who, then, is this that even the winds and the sea obey him?" Marvelous beyond compare was that wondrous deed, yet what about Jesus is not marvelous? He who rules the winds and the waves is still master of this world as in all human history. Let us stand by our simple faith that our Christ is omnipotent. Amid all the changes that we face in these troublous times, this assurance holds up steady, "He who rules is our Redeemer."

The Regnant Power.

Probably the emperor of Japan has greater power over the loyalty and lives of his people than any other monarch. Recently a railway official committed siucide because the emperor's train was a few minutes late. All of Japan would count it a privilege to go to death at the word of the Mikado. Yet what is this power alongside of the regnant? Consider the millions who count obedience to Him the first law of existence. Contemplate the myriads who are rising into new life at His word of power. We shall be missing entirely the significance of these lessons about the kingdom if we do not carry away a sense of the conquering omnipotence of Jesus Christ.

Whichever way we look we see His sovereign power exerted. Here comes word from Zanzibar that the famous slave block of that most noted of all slave marts has been made into an altar for the Livingstone Memorial Church. The great block at which it is estimated eight million slaves were sold, now has preached over it weekly the gospel of liberty. Things are changing in this old world, and behind the change the eyes of faith may see the King. Professor Harlan P. Beach is writing from the heart of pagan Africa to the Sunday School Times of the surprises in Uganda, where King David, son and grandson of the rulers who persecuted and killed Christians, sits a Christian monarch over a people among whom the British Government says are nearly half a million Christians. In the church school of Uganda is the daughter of the man who murdered Bishop Hannington, and her pastor is Bishop Hannington's son. Two thirds of the members of the Chinese Assembly are Christians. Korea, which less than half a century ago shut out the whole world on pain of death to intruders, has developed a Christian life so strong that even the power of Japan cannot blot it out. These triumphs over human nature are greater than the stilling of the wind and the waves of the Sea of Galilee.

When Life Is at Stake.

Stormy waters are less tumultuous than the storms that rage in the human breast. If we marvel at the miracle which the fishermen saw, let us marvel more at that power which can say, "Peace, be still" to a turbulent life. The miracle of transformed characters of evil men made good, of passionate men made serene, of avaricious men made generous, is still, as it ever has been, the supreme miracle of nature.

The succor extended to the imperilled boatmen by the stilling of the storm must take second place to the calming of the furies of the demoniac's nature. This poor creature, who dwelt amid the caves and the tombs of the hills that rise abruptly from the eastern shore of Galilee, was an outcast beyond his friends' power to find, control or appease. His strength was abnormal and his delirium was ferocious. In frenzy he cut himself with stones and rent the air with his shrieks. An outcast from men, he was feared and yet accorded that strange sort of reverence that the East gives to the insane. I recalled him as I looked upon a poor naked creature wandering about one of the villages of northern Syria, a mendicant and an outcast.

The plight of this demoniac was extreme. Yet Christ cured him. That is the gospel: Jesus saves "unto the uttermost." There are no men beyond His power to change into newness of life. When one calls the roll of his acquaintances who have been outcasts and drunkards, but who are now men of godliness and power, he realizes the potency of these present experiences as witnesses to the miracle-working power of the Savior. If any man finds his faith in Christ's ability to save growing dim, let him visit one of the city rescue missions and hear the testimony of the made-over men. What Jesus did to the demoniac of Gadara He is still doing for tormented mankind.

Stirring Up Evil Spirits.

A few days ago there died the man who coined the phrase. "We love him for the enemies that he has made." Strong characters, always create foes, especially if they be strong for righteousness. When the demoniac came to Jesus the evil spirits cried out against Him. They recognized Jesus as their implacable antagonist. The Master always had enemies in the spiritual world, and among men and women. That sugar-and-water philosophy which thinks it can get through life without any strife finds little support in the biography of the gentlest of earth's teachers.

Goodness, when it is really effective, always provokes enmity. There never was a real revival that did not create a flareback of slander. One of the "woes" of Christ was spoken against that type of character which finds its reward in the praise of men: "Woe unto you when all men speak well of you."

The "Let Us Alone" Policy.

The evil legions asked nothing of this Master except that He let them alone. When a party arose in politics a few years ago, representing prosperity and "big business" and began to cry "Let us alone," it did not realize that this quotation was taken from the lips of evil demons. Evil always "stands pat." It wants merely to be let alone. Existing conditions are good enough for it, for it knows that any change will make them worse, from its standpoint.

That which is bad cannot hope to win on a platform of avowed badness or progressive injustice. Therefore it raises the banner "in statu quo." It considers all reform and progress and enlightenment inimical to its welfare. In this world of progress, all who would be counted on the side of righteousness should be open-eyed to the fact that it is commonly the evil which cries, "Let us alone."

About Those Swine.

The evil spirits from the demoniac pleaded to be permitted to enter the neighboring swine, and Jesus granted this request. Straightway the swine ran down the declivity and were drowned in the sea, 2,000 of them. What a howl there has been through the centuries, but especially in our own time, about those 2,000 pigs! Doubtless they belonged to regenrate Jews, who were raising them to sell to the Roman soldiers. It was an illegal business for the Jew to be in; but nevertheless the same sympathy that is created when revenue officers pour into the gutter casks of confiscated liquors, is called forth by this spectacle of the sacrificed pork. Some persons see nothing in the story but this injury to vested interests. They seemingly care more for the stock than for the man.

Let us grant that it cost 2,000 swine to save one man. The conscience of our time will say the transaction was a good one. The old days when six per cent from the investment was more important than the condition of the toiler are passing rapidly away. The sanctity of the stockholders right to profit is considered less than the sanctity of the child laborers' right to education, health and happiness. Life is seen to be the most sacred thing. Let us drive out the evil spirits from our commerce and our industry and our politics, and if the cost is high, the gain is worth it.

Make no mistake about it; the same master Spirit who calmed the waves on Galilee, and who drove out the evil spirits from the afflicted man, is still regnant in the world today. He is claiming the strife of our age and bidding wars to cease. He is delivering men and women and little children from the thraldom of sin within themselves, and the yokes and burdens that greed and ignorance put upon them from without. He is the ages' Conquerer.

A Voice From the Tropics.

When it's hotter than the dickens
And some more on top of that;
When the heat tube gets excited
And marks ninety-seven flat;
When the steaming perspiration
On one's alabaster brow
Takes the form of saline hot drops,
It's some muggy, you'll allow.

And this fact will most impress you—
If to warming up you're prone,
And the mug that we refer to
Happens thus to be your own,
It's a case of sort of boiling
From your head down to your feet—
Puffing, mopping, fuming, cussing—
Kind of crazy with the heat.

Then you have that prickly feeling,
Like your thickish underwear
Had come back—at least in spirit—
To contribute its full share
Toward Making you red headed.
Fit some awful thing to do.
Ripe to slap the guy who murmurs
"Is it hot enough for you?"

When it suddenly turns summer—
Red-hot, roasting, with a whoop,
And you long for something cooling
As you loop the torrid loop—
Then I say a poetaster
Should be pardoned if his grind
Limps and acts a trifle wilted—
Say, for instance, like this kind.

St. Paul Pioneer Press.

Australia to Simplify Spelling

Simplified spelling is progressing in Australia. The education department of Victoria has issued a circular to its teachers embodying a list of words that must be taught in future on "nu spelin" principles. The "u" is to be dropped out of all such words as "honour," and "favour." Plough is to become "plow" and centre is to be Americanized into "center." Critics want to know why theatre is not also Americanized.

Varieties

Germany has 60,000 men in the navy.

A Frenchman invented the [illegible] ope in 1653.

Australia has taller trees than [illegible] ifornia.

Pigeon shooting is prohibited in Switzerland.

California consumes a very [illegible] portion of the fruit she grows.

There are more than 4,000 [illegible] in the United Kingdom.

The well known tricolor of F[illegible] dates from the revolution of 17[illegible]

Oregon and Washington are [illegible] where roses bloom all the year [illegible]

China offers an enormous field [illegible] the plumbers and manufacturers [illegible] plumbing supplies.

A letter opener, mail scale, and [illegible] inch rule have been combined in a handy desk implement.

Meats may be sliced even in restaurants by a machine that an Indiana man has patented.

The world's production of artificial silk for this year is estimated at the excess of 13,200,000 pounds.

Since the first of the year seven rich discoveries of gold have been made in the interior of Venezuela.

Of all the cities in the United Kingdom, Belfast has the smallest percentage of unemployed workers.

Peter the Great made the Russian flag. He liked the Dutch so well that he just turned their flag around.

Out of a total adult white population of 138,000 in the Transvaal, nearly 50,000 are unmarried men.

A photographic map of the moon, showing 1,500,000 stars has been prepared in sections by the astronomers at Harvard.

Recent tests in Europe of the relative ability of various bronzes showed that the wear was proportional to the content of tin.

The total tonnage of all ships built in the United Kingdom in 1850 was 171,218, as against 21,474,700 in 1890, and 38,525,555 in 1910.

Bellows worked by the feet to blow air into the mouth to be used by a musician play a wind instrument have been invented by a German.

That it works as well as a gasoline torch is the claim for a new kerosene torch for plumbers that an Illinois man has patented.

For joining lead and iron pipe there has been invented an easily applied coupling which is a combination of union, joint and nipple.

Autograph hunters hereafter will have to pay a mark for each request to a member of the Protective Association of German Authors.

Holland's flag is also the emblem of liberty; but nobody knows why during the long centuries the orange became changed to red.

Berlin has a remarkably large number of cigar stores. They are used as betting places and for the sale of lottery tickets at a large profit.

Holland's 1911 herring catch was a disappointment, the total catch of the Dutch herring fleet being 650,000 barrels, against 750,000 in 1910.

Experiments conducted in Cuba for three years indicate that sea island cotton can be grown there successfully and prove a valuable industry.

Since oil was discovered in the Vera Cruz district Mexicans have taken to oil stoves and are importing them from the United States in carload lots.

In Central Africa there is a law that only bestows the privilege of citizenship and marriage upon a man when he has climbed down a precipitous cliff.

In the 48 years that records have been kept, more than 160,000,000 worth of sewing machines have been exported from the United States.

Every German town will hereafter keep a record of hard drinkers, and doctors will have to report all persons who are addicted to habitual intoxication.

Fancy prices have recently been paid for prize winning ostrich plumes in South Africa, the highest being $487 a pound, far above the ordinary market value.

So many streets of Berlin are paved with asphalt and wooden blocks that it has been found necessary to fit the horses with "rope" shoes to prevent slipping.

A New York inventor has combined an incandescent lamp with an ordinary electric drier, so that a person's hair can be given a light bath and dried at the same time.

Business men and planters of the state of Tabasco, Mexico, are to make a tour of the commercial and industrial centers of the southern and southwestern United States.

Western Oklahoma contains larger deposits of gypsum than any state in the union. It has been estimated that there are 125,000,000,000 tons of the material in sight in the state.

In the French aerodrome at Villacoublay a well known aviator took his monoplane his little son, who made his debut in the air at the age of three years and a half.

"Nearer, My God, to Thee," the hymn, has been so far popularized by the band of the Titanic that it has been translated into French and is being sung by itinerant musicians.

Silver money is returned if inserted by mistake in a Trinidad invented stamp vending machine, which rejects without delivering stamps fraudulent metal disks if they are dropped into it.

Even the freshest bread can be sliced evenly without breaking by a utensil invented by a Massachusetts man in which slotted sides guide the knife and at the same time hold the loaf firmly.

Greece has a beautiful blue and white striped flag, a white cross on a blue field. It dates from 1820 and represents freedom from the Turks, who ruled Greece for 400 years.

German insurance companies have been compelled to increase their rates for aeronauts and the insurance of aviators has been abandoned altogether. Very few aerial policies of any kind are now being written.

Gas and electricity have been combined in a lamp in a novel manner by a German inventor, heat from the gas producing in a thermo battery a current to drive an electric fan to blow air to the gas as it burns in a ma[illegible]

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References: Third National Bank, Sedalia, Mo.
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FIND BODY OF TITANIC VICTIM

Philadelphia, August 3.—The body of W. F. Chiverton, the chief steward of the Titanic, was found on June 8 in latitude 49.06 north, longtitude 42.51 west, by the British steamship Ilford. The finding of the body was reported by the chief officer of the Ilford, which arrived in this port Thursday. The body was buried at sea.

TAFT TOLD HE'S BEEN NOMINATED

Formal Notification Ceremonies in East Room of the White House.

Washington, August 1.—President Taft was today formally notified of his nomination by the national Republican convention at Chicago. Surrounded by his family and friends in the historic east room of the White House, the President received from Senator Elihu Root, chairman of the committee of notification his first official information of the convention's actions.

"Your title to the nomination is as clear and unimpeachable as the title of any candidate since political conventions began," said Senator Root at the conclusion of his address.

"I accept the nomination which you tender," replied President Taft, beginning his speech of acceptance, "I accept it as an expression of confidence that in a second administration I will serve the public well."

Mrs. Taft Happy.

Memories of a weather forecast which promised a sapphire sky and brought a blizzard on the day Mr. Taft was inaugurated, changed the plans of having the notification ceremonies on the rear portico, which overlooks the gardens, the Washington monument and a green slope toward the Potomac, so the President and his guests assembled in the east room.

Mrs. Taft, radiant and happy, stood by her husband's side, Charles, their younger son, was there, too. They had come from their summer cottage at Beverly yesterday. Miss Helen and Robert, the elder son, were not present. The ceremony could have been held on the lawn, for it was one of those cool, breezy days which breaks a Washington summer and, though the big east room was well filled, it was not uncomfortable.

Senator Root's speech, delivered in the tones so well known in the senate chamber, was heard by all, and when he finished the President began reading his speech of acceptance, a printed document of some 10,000 words. The President read in his usual clear and deliberate manner and as he proceeded the guests remained standing.

A raised dais had been provided in the center of the east room, surmounted by two colonial chairs. Senator Root occupied one and President Taft had the other.

Moving Picture Men There.

As the President entered the room, alone, the Marine Band played the Star Spangled Banner, and the guests applauded heartily. Mrs. Taft, when she entered a moment later, was also applauded. Charles D. Hilles, the President's former secretary and now chairman of the Republican national committee, came in just before Senator Root began to speak, and he, too, received a round of applause.

Moving picture machine operators perched upon points of vantage in the corners of the room, clicked off thousands of feet of film while Senator Root and the President were speaking. It was the first time a moving picture had been taken in the White House. The state department will preserve one of the rolls in its archives.

When the President launched into a denunciation of those who, he said, were responsible for the popular unrest," the President spoke with considerable spirit, raising his voice and emphasizing his words by gestures.

While the President was being notified of his nomination, the Democrats in the house of representatives were firing a fusillade of campaign oratory and eulogizing Woodrow Wilson, the Democratic nominee.

SAYS HE HAS WON PUBLIC APPROVAL

Taft Accepts His Nomination as an Expression of Confidence.

Washington, August 1.—President Taft's formal speech of acceptance of the nomination of the Chicago convention was delivered here today to the official committee of notification headed by Senator Root and a few invited guests.

The supreme issue that confronts the voters, the president declared, was of the maintenance of the nation's institutions and the preservation of the Constitution, threatened he said, on the one hand by the Democratic party and on the other by those Republicans, who had left the party to try their fortunes in a new one.

Next in importance Mr. Taft placed the tariff. In the proposals of the Democrats for reductions in the present schudules, he said, lay danger of business depression and hard times. The Republican principle of revision only where scientific investigation shows it necessary, marked the straight road to continued prosperity and commercial peace.

Refers to Roosevelt and Wilson.

Taft did not mention either Colonel Roosevelt or Governor Woodrow Wilson by name, but referred to each. While he did not accuse either of embracing the doctrines of socialism, many of the proposals they had made, the president said, savored of it strongly. He closed with a review of his administrative achievements and appealed directly to the conservative voters of the Democratic party to join with the Republicans at the polls.

"I accept it," he began, "as an approval of what I have done under its mandate and as an expression of confidence that in a second administration I will serve the public well. The issues presented to the convention, over which your chairman presided with such a just and even hand, made a crisis in the party's life. A faction sought to force the party to violate a valuable and time-honored national tradition by entrusting the power of the presidency for more than two terms to one man, and that man, one whose recently avowed political views would have committed the party to radical proposals involving dangerous changes in our present constitutional form of representative government and our independent judiciary. This occasion is appropriate for the expression of profound gratitude at the victory for the right won at Chicago. By that victory the Republican party was saved for future usefulness."

Discusses Recall of Judges.

The President discussed at some length the recall of judges and judicial decisions and the proposals to forbid the use of injunctions to protect property against a secondary boycott and the use of juries in contempt proceedings brought to enforce decrees or orders. The recall of decisions he labell the "groteesque proposition by the leader of former Republicans, who have left their party."

"The Republican party," concluded the President, "stands for none of these innovations."

RECOVER SECURITIES LOST WITH TITANIC

Yonkers, N. Y., August 1.—The estate of Alexander Robbins, of this city, who was lost on the liner Titanic, has received word from the secretary of state at Halifax that $5,000 in securities which he had with him on his homeward trip, have been recovered from the sea.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE STANDS

Lodge Resolution Is Passed Behind Closed Senate Doors.

Washington, August 2.—After a three-hour debate behind closed doors, the senate today 51 to 4 adopted the Lodge resolution defining the attitude of the United States in disapproval of the acquisition by foreign interests of any territory on the western hemisphere which might be used as military or naval bases or menace, "the approaches" of this country.

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THE WEEK IN CONGRESS

Monday July 29.—Senate—Sitting as a high court of impeachment, the reply of Judge Robert W. Archbald, of the Commerce Court, was submitted and adjournment taken until Thursday. Prominent senators said that the trial of the Archbald case undoubtedly would be postponed until fall. Consideration of the Panama Canal bill was resumed. Senators Bradleyand Massey advocated the right of the United States to manage the canal in its own way. Senator McCumber contended that discrimination of any kind would be a violation of the treaty, and that even warships could not pass through the canal free of tolls.

House—The House met at noon, and took up bills on the unanimous consent calendar. The ways and means committee decided to reintroduce the cotton tariff revision bill, which was vetoed by President Taft. The advocates of the two-battleship program claimed that one-half of the fight had been won, the leaders of the no-battleship crowd having sent word that they are willing to compromise on one battleship. Representative Wilson, of Pennsylvania, introduced a bill to prohibit flogging in the District public schools. Representative Sulloway, of New Hampshire, presented a resolution calling for an investigation to ascertain whether the police regulation which prohibits chicken "farms" in residential sections of the Capital City is being enforced.

Tuesday, July 30.—Senate—Two hours were devoted to consideration of the Corbett tunnel irrigation claim bill vetoed by the President, without action being had. Senator Burton addressed the senate at length on the subject of the high cost of living. The copyright treaty with Hungary was ratified.

House—The house convened at 11 a. m. and considered the conference report on the Indian appropriation bill. The senate amendments were rejected, and the measure returned to conference. Chairman Clements, of the Interstate Commerce Commission, denied to the Interstate Commerce Committee that the commission had given inside information concerning rulings to certain railroads. The wool and sugar tariff revision bills and the excise tax bill were sent back to the senate, the house declining to ask for a conference on the wool bill.

Wednesday, July 31.—Senate.—The Senate repassed, over the President's veto by a vote of 42 to 17, a bill to reimburse persons who supplied labor and material to contractors on the Corbett tunnel of the Shoshone irrigation project. Foreign relations committee reported and will ask the Senate to consider today a resolution reaffirming the scope of the Monroe doctrine, with particular application to Magdalena Bay, Mexico. The Newfoundland fisheries treaty, signed recently by Great Britain and the United States was ordered by committee on foreign relations to be favorably reported for ratification. Democrats in caucus agreed to stand by the La Follette wool tariff bill as passed, and asked the House for a conference. A favorable report was ordered on Senator Root's bill for participation in the celebration of the Treaty of Ghent. Progressive and Democratic leaders in Senate and House practically reached an agreement that will dispose of all tariff bills before the end of the session. Consideration of the postoffice appropriation bill was begun, the amendment providing that all second class mail must be shipped by mail and not fast freight being agreed to.

House.—An agreement was reached to devote three hours to political oratory today, during the notification ceramonies at the White House. Representative Bartholdt spoke on the Chicago Republican convention charging that Col. Roosevelt went there "with treachery in his heart." The bill extending the eight-hour workday to government dredging work was passed Representative Sulzer announced that 30 Democratic members had pledged themselves to vote for a two-battleship program.

Thursday August 1.—Senate.—The Senate convened at noon, and Senator Bacon became president pro tempore until August 10, by agreement. Notice of the House's replication to Judge Archbold's answer to impeachment charges was received. Democrats and progressive Republicans were given complete control of the conference committees on the tariff and excise bills. A resolution was adopted extending last year's appropriations until August 15.

House.—The House convened at noon and, by agreement, political speeches occupied the first three hours of the session. Democratic leaders decided to hold another caucus on battleships, the call being issued for next Tuesday. By a vote of 145 to 109, the House disagreed to the Senate's amendment to the sundry civil appropriation bill continuing the present tariff board for another year. Representative Sharp urged a liberal appropriation for an aerial fleet. Representative Taylor, of Colorado, introduced a bill for a Lincoln memorial. In the form of a national highway from Boston to San Francisco, by the way of Washington and Springfield, Ill. The resolution extending the appropriation laws of the last fiscal year to August 15, next, was adopted.

Friday, August 2.—Senate—Magdalena Bay resolution considered in executive session. Military affairs committee reported army appropriation bill. Resumed consideration of postoffice appropriation bill. Passed Lodge resolution warning foreign nations from encroaching on the American continents to obtain naval or military bases. Adopted resolution appropriating $100,000 to transport fugitive Americans from Mexico at El Paso to their homes.

House—Majority Stanley steel report presented. Leader Underwood agreed with senate Democrats on compromise wool bill. Cotton tariff bill called up. Attorney General Wickersham, before interstate commerce committee, favored greater right of appeal for shippers from decisions of interstate commerce commission. Senate amendment on steel bill to repeal Canadian reciprocity act disagreed to. Public buildings and grounds committee agreed to include $750,000 for memorial amphitheatre in Arlington in next public buildings bill. Directed sundry civil bill be sent to conference, refusing to accept senate's amendment continuing tariff board. Passed cotton tariff revision bill reducing existing duties approximately 21 per cent.

Saturday, August 3.—Senate—Repeal of Canadian reciprocity dropped from the metal bill. Elections committee prepared a new campaign contributions bill. Postoffice appropriation bill continued under consideration. Cotton tariff bill, passed by the house, reported and referred to the finance committee.

House.—Refused to set a day for debate on the Stanley steel report. William J. Higgins, recognized as legal representative of the Third Connecticut district. Representative Aiken's charges against Secretary Wilson are dropped by agricultural committee.

BEVERIDGE CHOSEN AS INDIANA TICKET HEAD

Indianapolis, Ind., August 2.—Indiana progressives in convention Thursday nominated a full state ticket headed by former United States Senator Albert J. Beveridge as candidate for governor, and former Congressman Frederick Landis for lieutenant governor; elected six delegates-at-large to the national convention at Chicago and two electors-at-large and adopted a platform advocating the initiative, referendum and recall, direct election of United States senators, woman's suffrage and primary nomination of all elective officials. The bull moose was adopted as the official emblem of the party.

ALARM CLOCK DOG STOPS

Drinks Beer, Fails to Bark, Neighborhood Oversleeps.

St. Louis, August 3.—Fred Seeger of Jennings has a hen that lays two eggs daily. He accounts for this because he gives the hen beer to drink.

Seeger's friend, Otto Graf, has a dog that is known in the town as "the alarm clock of Jennings." Each morning at 5 o'clock the dog arouses the neighborhood by barking. He did not bark yesterday and Seeger suggested that the alarm clock would work better if given beer to drink. Graf was willing to try it. He did. The "alarm clock" drank the beer last night. As a result the neighborhood overslept this morning.

"The alarm clock" took the pledge last night, but Seeger's hen is still drinking.

VETOES A PROHIBITION BILL

Georgia Governor Refuses to Bar "Near Beer" in State.

Atlanta, Ga., August 1.—Gov. Brown yesterday vetoed the Alexander-Tippins bill, which prohibited the sale of "near beer" and so limited the percentage of alcohol as an ingredient that many patent medicines would have been excluded from sale in Georgia.

In his veto message the governor declared that the measure was entirely too drastic and took the lawmakers to task for trying to play politics.

He said if the people enforced the present prohibition law is would be sufficient.

OLD RAIDER CLAIMS KISS

Bristol, Va., August 1.—Col. John S. Mosby, the noted confederate guerilla, came here yesterday just to hold Mrs. Wirt J. Carrington to a promise she made him 50 years ago that if he distinguished himself in the war she would kiss him when he returned.

Mosby had never returned to Bristll until yesterday.

Mrs. Carrington told him the statute of limitations barred the promised kiss.

THIS MAN BUYS BEDBUGS

Washington, August 1.—A man has been found who not only wants bedbugs, but is willing to pay five cents each for them if they are delivered alive. G. M. Zimmer, superintendent of the United States Agricultural Station at Vienna, Va., has hung out a sign reading:

"Will pay five cents apiece for each bedbug up to $5 worth."

Mr. Zimmer complains that he has been unable to buy all the bedbugs he desires. He puts them at work exterminating another insect which is destroying an orchard on the experimental farm.

Notice to Our Readers

If you would like to have your neighbor or friend receive a sample copy of the Toledo Blade, send us their name and address on the following blank. Or you may send us a list of names on a postal card. We will greatly appreciate this favor.

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WOOL BILL GOES TO TAFT

Washington, August 5.—The conference report on the compromise La Follette-Underwood wool tariff bill was adopted by the senate today, 35 to 28. Six progressive Republicans joined the Democrats. The compromise bill goes at once to President Taft. It is identical with the one he vetoed in 1911.

NEGROES AT TAFT PUNCH BOWL

Guest at the Notification Left the White House in Anger.

Washington, August 3.—The conspicuous presence of negroes at the Taft notification ceremonies Thursday and the buffet luncheon that followed has caused considerable comment here. At least one guest, after finding four negroes around the punch bowl and after seeing them start into the dining room, became angry and left the White House, taking luncheon elsewhere.

BANDANA FOR EVERYBODY

Chicago, August 5.—The red bandana handkerchief, as an emblem of the new party, today almost supplanted the moose head.

Nearly every delegate wore a bandana knotted about his neck or his hatband. Street dealers drove a large trade in the handkerchiefs, selling all qualities, from cotton to silk.

"Buy a 'Roosevelt battle flag!'" shouted the vendors at every downtown street corner, and the crowds responded with liberal purchases.

Women as well as men wore the new party emblem, and milliners were besieged with orders to trim hats with the gaudy handkerchiefs.

DOCTOR OPERATES ON SELF

Paris, July 31.—A most extraordinary instance of coolness and skill has occurred at the Hospital of St. Mandrier at Toulon. Admiralty Surgeon Regault performed an operation upon himself for inguinal hernia on the left side. The operation, known as a major one, lasted an hour and a quarter, being suspended occasionally to allow photographs to be taken. The surgeon is convalescent.

BLADE PATTERNS---LATEST FASHIONS

The Blade will supply its readers with patterns of these designs at the rate of 10 cents for each pattern. The patterns are perfect fitting. All seams allowed. Full directions for making. In ordering give size, number, age, etc.

Address: Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

5911—Ladies' Dress.

A dainty frock in white and black striped voile is given in this design. The dress is made with deep armholes and has the trimming cleverly applied. The skirt is a two-piece model with two ruffles at the bottom. The waist closes at the center back and the skirt at the left side.

The pattern 5911 is cut in sizes 32 to 42 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 5¾ yds. of 36 inch material and 2¾ yds. of 24 in. satin for ruffles and trimming.

Width of lower edge is 2⅝ yards.

5758—Children's Dress.

Pale blue chambray was used for the construction of this attractive model, which is quite easy to make. The garment closes at the front, has body and sleeves in one and one-piece circular skirt. The frock is nicely trimmed with bands of contrasting material, in this instance tan chambray being used.

The pattern No. 5758 is cut in sizes 2 to 8 years. Medium size will require 2¼ yards of 27-inch material and 1 yard of 27-inch contrasting fabric.

5906—Misses' and Small Women's Dress.

This charming frock is designed for the miss and small woman and is one of the classiest styles of the season. It has fashionable front closing and is made with six-gored skirt with revers at bottom. The collar is a pretty feature and it and the revers and turned-back cuffs are trimmed with braid. Serge, mohair, pongee or silk may be employed in carrying out the design.

The pattern No. 5906 is cut in sizes 14, 16, 18 years. Medium size requires 6½ yards of 27-inch goods or 5¼ yds. of material 36 inches wide with 2½ yards of braid.

4858—Girls' Dress.

A dainty frock is here shown for a small girl. It closes at the left side of the front and can be made with high or low neck and with long or short sleeves. Blue and white checked or plaid gingham is a nice idea for development with the trimming of plain blue goods. Serge or cashmere is also available with the embellishment of braid.

The pattern No. 4858 is cut in sizes 4 to 12 years. Medium size will require 3 yards of 36-inch material.

5913—Ladies' Dress.

Here is a clever costume in blue and white striped voile with blue and white satin collar and cuffs. The dress is dressy and smart, but quite easy to make. It closes at the back and the pattern provides for a separate guimpe. The collar and yoke is of all-over and the whole appearance of the garment is rich and attractive.

The pattern No. 5913 is cut in sizes 32 to 42 inches bust measure. Medium size will require for dress 4½ yds. of 36-inch material and 1 yd. of 24-inch satin, and for guimpe 1½ yd. of 36-inch material and ¾ of a yard of 22 inch all-over.

5901—Ladies' Waist.

Here is a charming waist and one that can be developed for separate wear or as part of a complete costume. It closes at the left side of the front and can be made with long or short sleeves. The collar and yoke is of all-over and the waist is richly trimmed with applique. The sailor collar is an attractive feature.

The pattern 5901 is cut in sizes 32 to 42 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 2¾ yards of 36-inch material, ⅝ yard of 18-inch all-over and 2 yards of applique.

5915—Children's Dress.

Blue chambray with tan yoke and cuffs will make up a pretty little dress after this model. The garment is designed to be slipped on over the head and its fashioning is simplicity itself. A belt of self material or one of patent leather holds the frock in place.

The pattern No. 5915 is cut in sizes 4 to 8 years. Medium size will require 2¼ yards of 36-inch material and ⅝ of a yard of 27-inch contrasting goods.

3866—Ladies' Shirt Waist.

Here is a nice shirt waist design and one suitable for development in linen, madras, percale or silk. It is made with tucks at the shoulders at the front stitched to about bust depth where they are released, thus providing becoming fulness to the model. The garment can be made with or without body lining and is specially desirable for stout ladies.

The pattern No. 3866 is cut in sizes 32 to 48 inches bust measure. Medium size will require 2¾ yards of 36-inch material.

4681—Children's One-Piece Apron.

This simple little apron is cut in one piece and is very easy to make. It can be fashioned with or without the strap belt and pockets. The neck is outlined with a band of insertion, with which the armholes likewise are trimmed. Chambray, lawn or gingham is available.

The pattern No. 4681 is cut in sizes 2 to 12 years. Medium size will require 1¾ yards of 36-inch material and 2½ yards of insertion.

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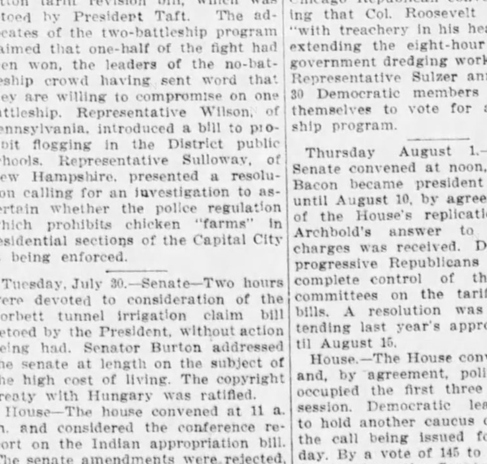

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DR. G. B. ABBOTT who is giving away thousands of his 10-day treatments to relieve the sufferings of humanity ABSOLUTELY FREE.

Why You Should Write to Dr. Abbott To-day, for His FREE 10-Day Treatment.

Dr. G. B. Abbott is a man of the highest professional and social standing in Chicago where he has practiced medicine for nearly forty years giving always conscientiously of his very best to relieve the sufferings of humanity. He has discovered the greatest secrets ever revealed to the medical profession in the treatment for the diseases resulting from uric acid in the human system. This treatment he wants to share with humanity that all those who suffer may be saved from further pain and he offers a FREE 10-DAY TREATMENT that has POSITIVELY CURED THOUSANDS of cases of confirmed Kidney diseases, Bladder troubles, Rheumatism, Catarrh and so-called female troubles, general debility, impoverished and failing faculties, backache and the countless other ailments brought about by uric acid in the blood. If you are suffering; if you are racked with pains that all others have failed to cure; if your life is made hideous by suffering that interferes with your enjoyment of life's gifts and the achieving of success, write to him TODAY. Don't wait another minute because every delay means that you will be postponing that long your happiness and restoration to health. Fill out the coupon you will find here. Write in carefully your symptoms and he will diagnose your case and SEND YOU FREE HIS WONDERFUL 10-DAY FREE TREATMENT. Remember this is not a sample, test or proof treatment he is offering, but a complete 10-day treatment that has cured thousands. All he asks is that you send him the coupon below answering the questions therein and he will mail you absolutely FREE his great treatment, his pamphlet on diseases caused by uric acid and a letter of advice as to your best course of taking the treatment to get absolutely sure results. A few of the thousands of testimonials from those he has cured free are printed here. It would require ten times the entire size of this paper to print in the smallest type all the letters he has received from those he has restored to health, happiness and the enjoyment of all that makes life worth the living. These letters are enough to convince you that his claims are not without foundation. Let him give you the positive proof at his expense. Surely a few minutes of your time to fill out the coupon for this treatment should not be too much to give for an absolute cure from the ailments that make your life a burden.

Feels Entirely Well.
Dear Doctor Abbott:
You are welcome to use my name and picture. I can surely recommend your treatment as a sure cure for Kidney trouble and Uric Acid Diseases of any kind. I can truthfully say I never felt better in my life. By the way, I sent you several names the other day. And our preacher's wife has rheumatism awful bad in her limbs and I told her I believed you could cure her. Your sincere friend,
MRS. L. C. GEORGE.
21 Locust St., Knoxville, Tenn.

I Was Once a Cripple, Now I Leap For Joy.
Dear Dr. Abbott: When I got your 10-day treatment I hardly was able to move around. In five days there was not any pain nor have I been troubled since with rheumatism, you can use my name as a man who once was a cripple but now I leap for joy.
MR. LEONARD PETERS, Wellington, Ont.

10-Day Treatment Cures.
My Dear Dr. Abbott:
You can use my name when you please, and I will answer all inquiring letters as to my cure by you. I assure you, Doctor, I will do my best to let this cure be known to all, as I can certify to the fact that you have made a sure cure in my case.
MR. R. B. LAW,
Hampton, Va.

Brought Me God's Blessings.
Dear Doctor Abbott:
Your free 10-day treatment brought to me God's blessings in my case. The treatment stopped all my pains. May God bless your good treatment and you forever.
MR. BEN FRAZUR,
1213 Murphy Street, Sureveport, La.

"I Want to Help My Fellow Sufferers," Writes an Old Soldier Of the Civil War.
Dear Doctor Abbott:
I cannot say too much for your great ability to cure. I have suffered terribly and have taken all kinds of medicine but could only get temporary relief and they said the only way out was an operation. You can use these few lines and my name if it will help my fellow sufferers.
PHILIP L. YOUNG,
Michigan Soldiers' Home,
Grand Rapids, Mich.

"Publish My Letter," says Mr. Warren, "So that Others Afflicted As I Was Will Find a Cure."
Dear Doctor Abbott:
After taking your 10-day treatment I feel better than I have for 15 years. You are welcome to publish my letter and I will send you one of my photographs. I can't praise your medicine enough.
GABE WARREN,
R. No. 3, Box No. 8,
Spring Hill, Tenn.

10-Day Treatment Makes Him Better In Every Way.
Dear Dr. Abbott:
Your 10-day treatment has done me more good than all of the doctors I have tried. I have a better appetite and I am better in every other way.
HARDING HUTSON,
Clintonville, Ala.

Cured to Stay Cured.
Dear Dr. Abbott: My Rheumatism has never came back since I took your 10-day treatment.
MRS. MAUD LANG, Marathon, Ia.

10-Day Treatment Cures Bladder Trouble.
Dear Dr. Abbott:
Before I took your 10-day treatment I had to urinate two or three times during the night, but I am well now. I am sending you my picture with this reply.
JENNIE WILLIAMS,
Robinson, Me.

Speedy Relief.
Dear Dr. Abbott:
I received your free 10-day treatment. I have used the same and I must say that I feel entirely cured. I do not have any more trouble and I thank you a thousand times for your kindness.
MRS. BIDENBACH, Rochester, N. Y.

Wants Friends Cured Too.
Dear Dr. Abbott:
I received your free 10-day treatment and am glad to tell you that I feel like myself again. I send my picture to you and you can do with it as you please. I am your friend forever. Don't forget to send these friends whose names I enclose, your 10-day treatment, some of these people have doctored for years without avail.
JOSEPH B. MEHLER,
424 Lerthgrow St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Now Walks Without Cane.
Dear Dr. Abbott:
I feel proud of your treatment. I used your free 10-day treatment and now I can walk without the stick, and walk as good as I ever did and don't feel the pain any more.
E. HOBBS, Alexandria, La.

Cured—Wants Humanity Benefited.
Dear Dr. Abbott:
I took your 10-day treatment and was cured. You can use my name any way that will benefit humanity. I remain,
CHARLIE CHAPMAN,
Box 1, Galbraith, La.

10-Day Treatment Cures Kidney Trouble.
Dear Doctor:
Your 10-day treatments has cured me of kidney trouble. I feel like a new girl now. I will do my best to let this cure be known to my friends.
L. V. COLLIER,
Edinburg, Miss.

No More Aches and Pains.
Dear Dr. Abbott:
I got your 10-day treatment and I feel like a new man, no ache nor pains any more, and my kidneys have been all right. Thanking you ever so much for your treatment.
MR. CHESTER HALE, Boone, Mich.

Cured By 10-Day Treatment.
Dear Dr. Abbott:
You can use my name as one that was cured with your 10-day treatment.
B. D. BIEBER,
Marion, Ia.

Don't Send Me Any Money
not even postage—I will pay all expenses. But if you value happiness, success, a healthy mind in a healthy body, don't waste any time but fill out this coupon and mail it to me. Remember it is FREE. You will owe me nothing now nor later.

COUPON
TEN-DAY TREATMENT FREE
Dr. G. B. Abbott, 1125 Austen Bldg., Chicago, Ill.
Have you pain in the back?_____ Have you Rheumatism?_____
Kidney Trouble?_____ Do You Get Up Nights to Urinate?_____
Are you Constipated?_____ Where is the most pain?_____
Have you Catarrh?_____ Your Age?_____ Married or Single?_____
Name _____
Address _____

The PEACE PAGE.

FATHER AND MOTHER

Prizing Father and Mother.

There are usually two periods in our lives when we talk much of father and mother. The first is the early years, from the time our eyes first look into the faces of those who love us and who would, if necessary, give their lives for us. We never know the time when we start to love them in return and place our childish confidence in them. Perhaps the first 10 years of our lives, perhaps the first 15, are years of implicit love and trust in them.

The other period is when our loving parents are bowing beneath the weight and care of years. Time has spun out its silken thread with them until we know they cannot long remain with us. We begin to count the acts of kindness they have strewn so abundantly along our life's pathway. We begin to measure, or try to measure, that tender affection which has been theirs to bestow and ours to receive all through our lives since we saw the first peep of day. We look back to the times when we have grieved them. We did not see how it hurt at the time; it was only having our way—the best way, we thought, as, of course, our father could not possibly be so wise as we. Ah! how we would blot out, if we could, from their memory and from ours, too, the unkind word spoken in a heated moment, the disrespectful act which made mother's heart ache.

But how sad it is and yet how true, that there is a period in the life of almost every boy and girl, usually when well on in their teens—sometimes earlier—that father's way of thinking and plans of doing are all too slow and out of date for the clever young son. Mother's wise counsel is altogether too restrictive for the haughty young daughter.

Father may make mistakes, mother may seem a little too careful, but, remember, they passed over the road you are traveling long ago. They saw the pitfall of bad company, they saw the danger spot of careless companionship of boys and girls, too, whose lives and thoughts were not of the purest. They look back, just as you will do if you follow in their footsteps and thank a kind Providence who guided them into a straight path which leads on and up to victory through the blood of him who loved and gave His Son to die that we might live.

Young folks, do what you can to make father's life easier and mother's care less heavy to bear. You won't have them long at most. If you are living away from home, don't forget they would like to see you. Make the old home a sure mark for at least part of your holidays every year. They know your off time is much taken up with other things, but they prize a thoughtful act and a refreshing visit. You owe it to them. Honor yourself by honoring them with your presence as often as possible.

Don't forget to write to mother. She is worthy of the best letter you can compose, and just as regular and often, too, as you would write a friend of your own age. Joyful reflection is better than regrets of a neglected past. You have it in your power to make for yourself whichever you choose—California Christian Advocate.

Honor Father and Mother.

Some day there will come a message calling you home unto the burial of father or mother, or to come "in haste" to see one or the other for the last time before their going hence. When that time has come, memories of the past will come up "thick and fast." Unkind words spoken to father or mother in a moment of displeasure or disagreement will come back causing pain now to him or her who spoke them, and the cry of the soul will be, "O, that those cruel words could be recalled, or, would that they had never been spoken!" Also, the memories of thoughtless neglect will, when it is too late to atone for it, bring the pain of shame and regret in upon the soul like a flood of waters; and the bitterness of it all will be the greater because there is no remedy. What must be the sadness of the heart of parents which comes from the ingratitude or thoughtless neglect of children, especially when such experiences come during the declining years and when their children and children's children next to faith in God, should be the light of their lives and the joy of their hearts.

Honor father and mother with all the kindness you can show them. Let no unkind word against them escape your lips. Does your work or your own family home separate you from the parental hearth-stone, keep in close affectionate touch with father and mother so long as they live, that the law of filial love may be kept and that your memory of them may be sweet and not bitter.

Channing spoke words of wisdom when he said: However old we may be, we should never forget that tenderness which watched over our infancy, which listened to our cries before we could articulate our wants and was never weary ministering to our comfort and enjoyments. He who suffers anything to shut a parent from his heart and becomes so weaned from the breast which nourished him and the arms which cherished him as to neglect that parent's comfort, deserves to be cast out from good society."—Evangelical Messenger.

Our Correspondents

"Tell the Friend from Pennsylvania to try mixing her stove polish with turpentine. But tell her to be very careful and not apply when the stove is hot. It is very dangerous," writes M. E. V., of Pa., in response to a request for something to keep stove polish from immediately burning off from a stove.

A friend asks how to use cocoa butter to produce flesh to fill out a hollow face.

I have something a little complicated to ask the sisters for, now. A Wisconsin reader wants a knitting pattern for a Dutch collar of linen thread and a hood pattern for an old lady. Can some of you help her out? Her address is Mrs. Lincoln Bernhardt, Menomonie, Wis.

Here is a bit of a letter that interested the editor:

"We like every department of The Blade and wouldn't keep house without it. Like Mrs. Bissell of Iowa, the Poet's Corner is a source of great comfort and joy to me, and the dear verses of Little Boy Blue last winter had a heart interest for me, because my husband and I have laid a darling child to rest. He was taken without warning, dying of gimpson seed poisoning after a few brief hours of suffering. Mothers, watch the little ones closely. Keep them always in sight. We still have three little ones and are very thankful. I am a farmer's wife and have the very best man in the world, I think. I should like to have some pen-friends among the Peace Pagers, as I love to write letters." Her address is Mrs. Frank Sargent, Casey, Iowa.

It would seem a kindly thing to do to write to this poor mother.

Dear People of the Peace Page—I occasionally get a letter which complains of my delay in answering some request, or getting some poem or recipe. In answer to that I have but one thing to plead, and that is that you must all remember that there are hundreds of people who write to me weekly and that it takes some time to get even half way around the number of people whose letters lie on my desk. And I try to take them in the order received and that makes it seem to you impatient people as though I wasted much good time taking care of other people's wants, but never of yours. A friend of the page wrote to me the other day complaining that he had asked for a poem a month ago and that there had been no attention paid to his request. I wonder if you people can realize something of the number of requests if I tell you that I have two large sheets of paper solidly typewritten on both sides with requests and that there are three pigeon-holes in my desk still filled with requests for poems, and that those requests are many of them almost six months old. So please try and be patient with me. I will reach your request or your letter just as rapidly as I can.—The Editor.

OUR COOK BOOK

Spiced Canteloupe.

Ten pounds of very ripe canteloupe cut in one-inch squares, seven and one-half pounds of sugar, one large cup of vinegar, one-half ounce of whole cloves (tied in a thin bag). Put the ingredients on the fire together and cook very slowly. If the syrup seems thin remove the canteloupe and boil the syrup until it thickens.

Cookies.

Two cups of brown sugar, one cup of butter or lard, three eggs, one teaspoon of soda dissolved in one-half cup of water, flavor with nutmeg or vanillla. Flour enough to roll out soft. Cut into cakes and bake in a moderately hot oven.—From A Cook, Ohio.

Crummies.

To one quart of sifted flour add three tablespoons of melted butter, one teaspoon of salt and milk enough to make a stiff dough. Put it on the bread board and pound it hard for 15 or 20 minutes or until it is very smooth. Roll out and cut like soda biscuits, then take each one and roll out as thin as possible, the size of a breakfast plate and prick it thickly with a silver fork and bake a light brown. If the dough is made stiff and is well pounded there will be no trouble in handling them. You can bake only three or four at a time.

Egg Balls for Soup.

Three eggs, one-half cup of stock, one-third of a teaspoon of salt. Beat the eggs well, then add the stock and salt. Butter a small pan and pour the custard in and set in a large pan of hot water and cook in a slow oven for some time until the custard is firm. When cold cut into squares or fancy shapes and add to any soup.

Steak Sinolaise.

Take three and one-half pounds of round steak, one tablespoon of vinegar, three silver-skinned onions, salt, pepper, butter and flour, parsley, bay leaves, garlic or cloves. The steak should be two or three inches thick and not too large to lie flat in the spider. Sprinkle with salt, pepper and vinegar. Make three or four incisions in it and put cloves in and let stand for 30 minutes. Then rub it on both sides with butter and dredge plentifully with flour. Fry brown on both sides and sprinkle with herbs and sliced onions. Cover with cold water and stew slowly until tender in a closely covered spider. It should cook for about one and one-half hours.

Women and the Panama-Pacific Exposition

Mrs. F. G. Sanborn, president of the Woman's Board of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, delivering an address on the occasion of the tree planting ceremonies held on the exposition site, San Francisco, under the auspices of the General Federation of Women's Clubs.

MERRY - GO - ROUND

TRY TO:

Do all the good you can,
To all the people you can,
In all the ways you can,
Just as long as you can.
Object of the M. G. R.: Mental, moral and social improvement.

THE POWER OF THOUGHT

Dear People of the Peace Page—May I line up with J. B. V., from Ohio, on the subject, "Man and His Thoughts." There is nothing truer than "As a Man Thinketh, So Is He." And that the soul will find its own sometime and somewhere.

The trouble with the human race has always been, we know so little about ourselves and conditions of development, that we have lost sight of the fact that every man is his own mental and moral creator, and every earnest thought is a brick in the structure he is building.

Each word or act is the expression of a thought. Each condition for human improvement was a thought before it was realized, and stands on the merit of its effect.

Marconi thought along certain lines, and the effect is wireless telegraphy that has made him famous throughout the history of our civilization. Thus we owe a debt of gratitude for the advanced conditions of today, to men and women who thought.

The greatest book of gospel truth within our reach is nature spread out before the human family down through the ages. We may learn the laws of life from its unerring pages. It proves that a supreme intelligence power is guiding the destiny of men, and that men may co-operate with natural laws to create a higher standard of life and thought.

Thus thought is creating new races of men nearer the standard of true civilization that will reach its culminating point when "The Golden Rule" shall be the text of life.

Not acts alone, but every human face reflects the character of thoughts of the individual. We all meet people who draw us to them, while others repel us, and in every instance our first impression will hold good on better acquaintance. This comes under the law of harmony of thought, our congenial sub-conscious selves that the concious thoughts are building up, and which is the real and perpetual man.

If we would have friends worth having, we must guard our thoughts, for they are living things. To a judge of human nature they are an open book. They tell the whole story of our lives in the countenance they build up, and draw or repel as the law of harmony provides.—Pennemite Jake.

A SENSE OF HUMOR.

I wonder if it would be considered a bit of impertinence on my part should I accept the editor's invitation as one of her "cheerful folks?" You see I have gained the reputation of being cheerful among my personal friends and I am anxious that my letter friends should also enroll me on the cheerful list. Doubtless most of us realize that no one ever lives to himself alone and that our lives have more or less influence upon those around us. I doubt if we ever can fully estimate the effects of our words and actions upon our associates on those with whom we come in contact.

There is a lady among my acquaintances whom I have always admired very much, in fact, almost envied her at times. She is a lady in every sense of the word, has a fine education, has traveled much, and has time and money at her disposal. For these reasons I had always admired her from afar, but never even imagined her giving a thought to me, consequently you can picture my surprise when she said to me one day: "Miss B—, I am positively envious of you."

As soon as I rcovered my astonishment I managed to gasp, "You envious of me! Why?"

Her reply was, "Because everyone begins to laugh when they see you coming." Then I asked her if she was not aware that there were just two times when everyone laughed? One was when they were really pleased and the other when they couldn't help it. I then assured her that she might not be so envious could she satisfy herself just which kind of laughter I provoked.

Sometimes I forget myself and wish my inheritance had been a fortune instead of a happy disposition and the ability to see the funny side of life. At other times I rejoice not only over my own good fortune, but also in the fact that we have managed to hand it down to the next generation. Proof? Oh, well, here it is. You have all heard of Bessie Belle, the older of the two little daughters that God has entrusted to our care. During her first year of school I permitted her to go barefoot to school during the summer months, except on special occasions. As we have consolidated the schools in this town to a certain extent, Bessie Belle had to ride in the school team to another school three miles away. As it was her first experience in school life, either she did not understand or she forgot to tell me about the special exercises one day when the parents and friends were invited in to hear the children recite, speak and sing. Consequently she went barefooted to school as usual that morning. When she returned home at night she came rushing in to me and laughingly exclaimed, "O, mamma, just the funniest thing happened at school today. We had a whole lot of company and all the other children were dressed in their very best and there I sat in a soiled apron and barefooted, too!" Then she burst into another fit of laughter. I was somewhat surprised at her hilarity and remarked to her that I should have thought she would have felt more like crying than laughing over it.

She laughed again and said, "I did at first, mamma, but I got to thinking it over and when I looked around and saw all the others in their best clothes and then thought of my own bare feet I just had to laugh. I couldn't help it for it did look so funny!" Then I sat down and laughed with her until I cried, for she told it in such a funny way. Possibly I felt a keener sense of the ridiculous than did the child when I realized that I, a member of the school board, had sent my little daughter to school in such a garb on visitor's day. Now teachers, what say you to that? Will you admit me to your confidences?—New England Girl.

BOYS AND GIRLS

Another Riddle Letter.

Dear Boys and Girls—Will you let an Ohio girl into your band? I am a farmer's daughter, 14 years old. I saw where Voda Pegg, of Guilford, N. C., sent some fine riddles so I thought I would try and send some.

What is it that goes when the wagon goes and stops when it stops and yet is no use whatever to the wagon.

Upon yonder hill there stands a mill and in that mill there are two seats and in one seat are two men. How many in the other? I would like to exchange post cards with the boys and girls, especially those from Ohio.—Ina White, Hillsboro, O.

SHORT AND SWEET.

Stewart Smith, R. F. D. 3, Jefferson, Ohio, wants to exchange postals.

Mary Ellen Brown, of Illinois, thank you for good wishes. I am sorry but we do not use original poems. I thank you for the offer anyway.

Dear little Bessie Mendell, I received the letter about the schools but have not had space to use it yet. You must be patient.

"I passed the eighth grade a year ago and am still going.' This from Lena West, of Missouri. That's the spirit!

POETS' CORNER

STORMS OF CHICKAMAUGA, SEPT. 20, 1863.

Oscar L. Earp.

The lowering cloud of battle hung
O'er Chickamauga red,
Its heaving bosom wildly flung
Mad billows o'er the dead.

On either side the stream accursed
Long lines of battle stood,
While deadly missiles loudly burst
All through the leafy wood.

Soon deadly volleys hotly poured
Through smoke sulphuric there,
While deadly cannons loudly roared
Out on the autumnal air.

At five o'clock the scene was wild,
Our dashing lines combined
While on the dead, the dying piled
In gory heaps behind.

Blood saturated was the ground
With Longstreet's stubborn corps
And every living thing around
Was drunk with human gore.

Tom waved the flag my peril tried,
And gave a thrilling cheer,
His dying brothers side by side
Shed him the farewell tear.

Now reigns a silence like the grave,
Portentous as the storm,
Then came the battle's sweeping wave
From deadly vandal arms.

'Twas nearly night; the sunset glow
Looked wondrous tranquil then;
But Longstreet moved upon us slow
With thirty thousand men.

Brave Thomas swept the rebel van
And mowed the vandals down
The smile upon his lip was wan
And blended with a frown.

That hero near the centre fought
And waved a rally there
The revolution flame was caught
Then cheering rent the air.

Stern Longstreet's bleeding army there,
Of many were bereft
While deadly cannon rent the air
Near his fast bleeding left.

And when the bloody work was done,
Soft evening shadows spread
While glowed the genial setting sun
So gently o'er the dead.

Then came the moon so pale and wan
All heaven wept, I ween
And soon the stars to veil began
From all the bloody scene.

Still smoke of battle o'er the dead
Hung like a heavy pall,
As bright the sun arose and shed
His welcome glow on all.

That Sabbath dawn serenely bright
Soon desecrated was
By human slaughter on the right
Where Thomas made no pause.

When storms of deadly missiles tore
Dense forest widely ope
And fell McCook's immortal corps
Brave Thomas was the hope.

He bled at every pore and saw
His patient centre cleft;
He held destruction's bloody jaw
And Crittenden charged the left.

Now louder grew the thunder's dread
The mountains shook convulsed,
While every pore of Thomas bled
Who fearful odds repulsed.

Soon far athwart the darkened sky
Loud thunders northward pealed,
Now deadly volleys hotly fly
Across the gory field.

Now storms of fury madly sweep,
All o'er the bloody plain,
While flames of battle madly leap
Through smoke intense again.

Long-ridden steeds with nostrils wide
The bloody battle smell,
They would not cross the gory tide
But madly pitching fell.

The battle steeds and riders fair
Looked smiling and relieved
When darkness hushed the yelling there
And triumph was achieved.

Now requiems so mournful soft,
Through olive branches swell,
Whose falling leaves remind me
Of how fast my brothers fell.

The lifeless oak no faster sheds,
Its cherished leaves away,
Than fell my brothers wounded—dead,
That cold and bloody day.

FALLING LEAVES.

Falling leaves, your murmur reaches me
Wafted through my open door,
And your gentle voices teach me
All the summer hours are o'er.

Falling leaves I watched with gladness
When you ushered in the spring,
And I listen now with sadness,
To the requiem you sing.

Falling leaves, as thus you perish,
By a swift and sure decay,
So the things we love and cherish,
From our vision fade away.

So we all, like leaves are falling
One by one into the tomb.
One by one the grave is calling,
Us to our eternal home.

POEMS REQUESTED

Little Bennie, The Fatal Wedding, Lost on the Lady Elgin, Pass Under the Rod, and Killarney are poems asked for by readers.

"What's that a-coming up the walk, run Betsy Jane and see," is the opening line of an old poem much desired.

Lord Bateman is a poem asked. Also a poem with the opening lines, "My father was a farmer with corn and beef in plenty."

An Ode to a Skull, We Pass This Way but Once, I Love You, My Dear Old Wife, and In the Shadow of the Pines are requested poems.

THE LETTER THAT NEVER CAME.

"A letter here for me?" was the question that he asked
Of the mail-man at the closing of the day,
He turned sadly with a sigh, while a tear stood in his eye,
Then he bowed his head and slowly walked away;
Then he murmured, "Can it be—will it never come to ?"
Had he waited all these many years in vain?
Yet from early morning's light he would watch till dark at night
For that letter, but alas! it never came.
CHORUS.
Was it from a gray-haired mother, a sister or a brother,
Had he waited all these many years in vain?
Yet from early morning light he would watch with spirits bright,
But the letter that he longed for never came.

He had waited many years, joy had mingled with his tears
When the old postmaster met him with a smile,
How his features they would brighten and his sad heart seem to lighten,
Yet his vain hopes lasted but a little while;
When the postmaster would say, there is nothing here today,
He'd bemoan his fate, yet no one would he blame;
Then he murmured, surely she must sometimes think of me!
Still he wondered why that missive never came.

So one day upon the shore he was found, but life was o'er,
His poor soul had gone out with the tide.
In his hand they found a note, with the last words that he wrote:
"Should a letter come please place it by my side."
Sweet flowers twine around the tombstone o'er his mound
On which was scrawled his age also his name;
Many years have gone, they say, since his spirit passed away,
But the letter that he longed for never came.

TWENTY YEARS AGO.

This is another poem by the same title as the one published some time ago, but written by a different author, Theodore F. Seward.

How wondrous are the changes
Since twenty years ago!
When girls wore woolen dresses
And boys wore pants of tow!
When shoes were made of cowhide,
And socks from homespun wool
And children did a half day's work
Before they went to school.

Chorus.

Just twenty years ago,
Just twenty years ago,
The men and the boys and the girls
and the toys;
The work and the play and the night
and the day,
The world and its ways are all turned round,
Since twenty years ago.

The girls took music lessons
Upon the spinning wheel,
And practiced late and early
On spindle, swift and reel!
The boy would ride the hores to mill,
A dozen miles or so,
And hurry off before 'twas day,
Some twenty years ago.

The people rode to meeting
In sleds instead of sleighs;
And wagons rode as easy
As buggies now-a-days;
And oxen answered well for teams,
Though now they'd be too slow,
For people lived not half so fast
Some twenty years ago.

Oh, well do I remember
That Wilson's patent stove,
That father bought and paid for
In cloth our girls had wove;
And how the neighbors wondered
When we got "the thing" to go,
And said "twould burst" and kill us all,
Some twenty years ago.

Yes; everything is altered,
I cannot tell the cause,
For men are always tamp'ring
With nature's wondrous laws,
And what on earth we're coming to,
Does anybody know?
For everything has changed so much
Since twenty years ago.

THE CRICKET ON THE HEARTH.

By permission of the Geo. D. Newhall Company, of Cincinnati.

Oh, the birds have flown away,
And the flowers have died and withered,
And the autumn leaves they now are falling fast,
As I sit alone tonight by the dear old hearth-stone fire,
Fond memories 'round my heart they sweetly cast;
'Twas there my dear old mother, and my father sat at night,
While on the hearth the cricket it would sing,
Its sad and lonely song till the embers died away,
Oh, my heart around those happy days doth cling.
CHORUS.
Listen to the cricket's song, singing on the hearth,
Recollections fond it brings of days once full of mirth;
Listen to the cricket's song, singing there tonight,
Could I only call them back those happy days so bright.

Oh, 'twas when a child at home
In my mother's arms I nestled,
And I listened to the sweet songs she would sing,
As I sat upon her knee in those happy days so bright,
Sweet thoughts of her to me they ever bring;
Oh, happy were those days to me, so full of childish glee,
When ev'ry moment passed in joyous mirth,
They'll never more return, those bright sunny days to me,
When the cricket sung its songs upon the hearth.

THE COZY CORNER

OUR MOTTO:

Here we meet for
Health, happiness and
Good cheer.

A PLEA FOR SETTLERS.

Dear Readers of The Blade—I am living in the woods and country on a lake. In fact our farm borders on three lakes and we have named it Triple Lake Farm. Several new settlers have come in to join the rest of us in the hard labor of clearing lands and getting ready for farming. I often think if some of the men of millions would take a trip around through the country and woods, where a great many of these settlers are trying to raise their families and keep the wolf from the door, and see them prevented by sickness, often, these money men and women would see places where they could scatter their money and give the poor settler a lift in his struggles. It is only the noble and self-reliant people who would undertake to clear these lands and blaze ways for the later comers, and people like that deserve all the help they can get. Rain is very much needed in these parts for, while the crops have a good start, they will not amount to much if it remains so dreadfully dry. I have taught many little children, and my hooby has always been teaching.—Mrs. B. Carter, Minnesota.

NORTH CAROAINA BOOSTER.

Dear Writers of the Peace Page—Would you all permit one from the good old North State to join in your happy circle and have a few moments' chat. I have enjoyed reading all the letters in The Blade every week, but that interested me most. But there were some good peace articles by Olive Branch and North Country Farmer. I always enjoyed the letters from the optimistic Mr. Hayseed and the vivacious Kitty Kern. I would like to know how her flowers turned out this summer, especially those sent her by the unknown friend, the Ohio Bachelor, I believe. I agree with the widow who said that the widows were overlooked in the recent pension legislation, as $12 a month will not supply their wants or pay to have them properly cared for. As they have reached an infirm age, and many of them in a feeble state of health, they would suffer for proper care, if it were not for relations or friends and other means of subsistence. The pension legislators would show more respect for the dead soldier's memory by providing for the proper maintenance of the widow, who was no less a soldier than he, in assuming the care of the home and little ones, while her husband took the chances of war. There cannot be too much said on the subject of the soldier's widow being decently provided for in her declining strength.

I read the letters by the editor and enjoy The Blade generally. I believe as the editor says, we can make a little circle of light and live within it, or in other words, create our own interests and good cheer. The cultivation of the social nature adds much to life, and good reading is another great means of enjoyment.

I have thought that some time I would suggest a discussion of the advantages and disadvantages of reading fict on.—Aunt Florence of Ohio.

That is an excellent suggestion, Aunt Florence, and let's start the ball rolling with one of your good letters on the subject, giving your opinion. Your letters are always interesting and helpful.—The Editor.

FICTION READING.

Although it has not been a year since I wrote my last letter having been on the Thanksgiving page, I feel like looking after my membership in the Cozy Corner. I always enjoyed the social spirit of our page. I read all the letters, the children's letters and all. It would take much time and space to name all of the letters I never gathered enough courage to write before. Everyone seems to be so happy here that I want to join also.

I am the only child in the family; haven't any brothers or sisters, but I am married. My husband and myself live with my father and mother, so you see there isn't a large family of us. We live on a farm just six miles from Hendersonville, our nearest town. We raise everything almost that people can raise on the farm, such as corn, rye, oats, both kinds of potatoes, beans, tomatoes, onions, and, in fact, everything in the way of garden stuff. We have fruit of all kinds in abundance, but peaches promise to be the heaviest crop of fruit this year. This is a very rough country, but its excellent climate and water seem to attract everyone who has been here even once in life. The whole country is filled with tourists during the summer season and they seem to flock to all parts of the country.

Some of the most noted mountains about here are Mt. Pisgale, Sugar Loaf, Bear Wallow and Mt. Hebron. There are several parks near here—Mount Side Park, Laurel and Indian Cave Park. They certainly are fine in summer, when everything is so green and the flowers are blooming everywhere. I suppose I had better close, as this is my first letter.—Nat from N. C.

Queensland Ostrich Farm.

Another ostrich farm has been started in Queensland. The first ostrich farm established by Behan at Garfield, in the central district, has been a success, and he has overcome the initial difficulties and is working it with satisfactory results. The great extent of country suitable for ostrich ranches in this state, and the climate in many districts being so well adapted for the propagation and raising of the birds, ought to have led to a more rapid development of the ostrich feather industry. But another farm has started on the Eton Vale road on the Darling Downs. Fourteen ostriches imported from the south have been placed on the farm under careful management and with due preparation for their preservation and productiveness. The investment is about $10,000 and there is no reason to suppose that the returns will be anything but sure and ample. A pair of mature birds will generally produce feathers annually worth $29 to $34, and from the pair can be raised, on an average, about 10 young birds during the year. These at one year old begin to produce feathers, and when three or four years old they will produce as many as the parent birds.

RECORD OF A GREAT MEDICINE

Doctors Could Not Help Mrs. Templeton—Regained Health through Lydia E. Pinkham's Compound.

Hooper, Nebraska.—"I am very glad to tell how Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has helped me. For five years I suffered from female troubles so I was scarcely able to do my work. I took doctors' medicines and used local treatments but was not helped. I had such awful bearing down pains and my back was so weak I could hardly walk and could not ride. I often had to sit up nights to sleep and my friends thought I could not live long. At my request my husband got me a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and I commenced to take it. By the time I had taken the seventh bottle my health had returned and I began doing my washing and was a well woman. At one time for three weeks I did all the work for eighteen boarders with no signs of my old trouble returning. Many have taken your medicine after seeing what it did for me. I would not take $1000 and be where I was. You have my permission to use my name if it will aid anyone."—Mrs. SUSIE TEMPLETON, Hooper, Nebraska.

The Pinkham record is a proud and peerless one. It is a record of constant victory over the obstinate ills of woman—ills that deal out despair.

It is an established fact that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has restored health to thousands of such suffering women. Why don't you try it if you needs such a medicine?

YOU NEED NO MONEY. We Trust You with Our Goods.

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THE MOST GIGANTIC OFFER OF THE CENTURY

EVER MADE BY AN OLD ESTABLISHED FIRM. READ AND BE CONVINCED—WE MEAN EVERY WORD.

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Special FREE Present

We give a 7-Pc. High-Grade Granite Kitchen Set, or 7-Pc. Fancy Decorated Rainbow Lemonade Set, or Elegant 10-Pc. Decorated Toilet Set, *free* of all cost or work of any kind. Simply send us your name and ask for this FREE PRESENT.

COL. ROOSEVELT, IN HIS 'CONFESSION OF FAITH,' BUILDS HIS PLATFORM

Chicago, August 6.—Theodore Roosevelt delivered his "confession of faith" before the National Progressive convention in the Coliseum this afternoon.

Declaring that both the old parties fail utterly to realize that this nation is in the midst of a great economic evolution and finding no hope in their records, platforms or promises for a remedy for the evils with which this country is face to face, he lays down the principles which he would have guide a new party.

Foremost among the things he advocates and the things which the ne wparty must be pledged to work out is a system whereby the "right of the people to rule" is a right which shall be put into actual practice. In the forefront of the issues he puts the cause of labor, its rights and its wrongs, its low wage and its long hours. He declares for a shorter day's work, for workmen's compensation—in short, for every manner of legislation which shall give to the toiler that is justly coming to him.

High Cost of Living.

Mr. Roosevelt insists on a thoroughly scientific inquiry into the unreasonably high cost of living and points out that neither a scientific investigation nor a remedy can be hoped for at the hands of the Republican or the Democratic party.

As to the tariff, he is for protection, as ever. But he believes that the protection should redound to the good of all, including the laborer and not be the sort of policy which protects a few special interests.

Mr. Roosevelt's speech strikes a keynote for his followers and supporters in the new party. It lays down the plan of battle to be waged by the National Progressive party. He discussed those principles under 12 subdivisions, namely, The Helplessness of the Old Parties; The Right of the People to Rule; The Courts and the People; Constructive Control of the Trusts; Rights of the Wage Earner; The Farmer; The Tariff; The High Cost of Living; Currency; Conservation; Alaska and International Affairs.

Old Parties Are Husks.

"The two old parties," he said, "are husks, with no real soul within either, divided on artificial lines, bossridden and privilege-controlled, each a jumble of incongrous elements, and neither daring to speak out wisely and fearlessly what should be said on the vital issues of the day."

As opposed to this incongruity and insincerity of action he asserted that the National Progressive platform will be "a contract with the people," with definite and concrete provisions to be carried out if the people ratify the contract on election as exactly and honestly as if it were actually enforceable under the law."

No Help From the Old Party Machines

Neither the Republican nor the Democratic platforms or managers show any adequate recognition of the mighty fact "that we are now in the midst of a great economic evolution."

This irresistible movement for economic change and improvement must be guided by "both common sense and the highest ethical standards," in order to prevent reasonable evolution from becoming dangerous revolution. The Democratic party, as indicated by its present record in Congress, lacks the common sense, and the Republican party, by its record of stolen delegates at the Chicago convention, lacks the ethical standards. "The men who presided over the Chicago and Baltimore conventions, and the great bosses who controlled the two conventions—Mr. Root and Mr. Parker, Mr. Barnes and Mr. Murphy, Mr. Penrose and Mr. Taggart, Mr. Guggenheim and Mr. Sullivan—differ from one another, of course, on certain points, but these are the differences which one corporation lawyer has with another corporation lawyer when acting for different corporations. They come together at once as against a common enemy when the dominion of both is threatened by the supremacy of the people of the United States. If this country is really to go forward along a path of social and economic justice, there must be a new party of nation-wide and non-sectional principles, a party where the titular national chiefs and the real state leaders shall be in genuine accord, a party in whose counsels the people shall be supreme, a party that shall represent in the nation and the several states alike the same cause, the cause of human rights and of governmental efficiency." The reassertion of the states' rights doctrine of the Democratic party cripples and forecloses any real or genuine relief to the people. It reduces their promises to hopeless and empty phrases. The mission and spirit of this progressive movement will thrill the republic from end to end.

The Right of the People to Rule

"The actions of the Chicago convention, and to an only less degree of the Baltimore convention, have shown in striking fashion how little the people do rule under our present conditions." In order to assure this popular rule Mr. Roosevelt urged the adoption of presidential primaries, popular election of senators, the short ballot, an efficient corrupt practices act, qualified use of the initiative, referendum and recall. The recall should be applied to administrative officers. Mr. Roosevelt asserts that the adoption of these new methods of political administration is not antagonistic to representative government. "All I desire to do by securing more direct control of the governmental agents and representatives of the people is to give the people a chance to make their representatives really represent them whenever the government becomes misrepresentative instead of representative. I have not come to this way of thinking from closest study or as a mere matter of theory; I have been forced to it by a long experience with the actual conditions of our political life."

The Courts and the People.

Under this head Mr. Roosevelt strongly emphasizes the necessity of the sovereign people preserving a check on every branch of public service. Under this head Mr. Roosevelt reiterates his now well-known views regarding the courts. "The American people and not the courts are to determine their own fundamental policies." This does not mean that the people are to interfere in cases which involve merely questions of justice between individuals except that "means should be devised for making it easier than at present to get rid of an incompetent judge." But when a judicial decision involves an interpretation of what the people mean by the constitutions they have framed and laws passed by the people are nullified because the courts say those laws are contrary to the people's will as expressed in the constitution, there must be a "reference to the people of the public effect of such decisions under forms securing full deliberation," to the end that the people may rectify this alleged defect in their constitution by a popular vote having all the force of a constitutional amendment. "Our purpose is not to impugn the courts, but to emancipate them from a position whenever they stand finally in the way of social justice. I am well aware that every upholder of privilege, every hired agent of beneficiary of the special interests, including many well meaning parlor reformers, will denounce all this as 'Socialism' or 'anarchy'—the same terms they used in the past in denouncing the movements to control the railways and to control public utilities. As a matter of fact, the propositions I make constitute neither anarchy nor Socialism, but, on the contrary, a corrective for Socialism and an antidote to anarchy."

Constructive Control of the Trusts

In addition to punishment for wrong-doing by the trusts, the imperative demand is effective and complete regulation. The views of President Van Hise, of the University of Wisconsin, in his scientific work on trust regulation are in harmony with the program of the National Progressives. "The present conditions of business cannot be accepted as satisfactory." The reason for this is explained, in Mr. Roosevelt's opinion, by the fact that "those dealing with the subject have attempted to divide into two camps, each as unwise as the other." One camp has fixed its attention only on the need for prosperity—"prosperity to the big men on top, trusting to their mercy to let something leak through to the mass of their countrymen below, which, in effect, means that there should be no attempt to regulate the ferocious scramble in which greed and cunning reap the largest rewards." The other camp has so fixed its attention upon the injustices of the distribution of prosperity, "omitting all consideration of having something to distribute, and advocates action which, it is true, would abolish most of the inequalities of the distribution of prosperity, by only the unfortunately simple process of abolishing the prosperity itself."

No Special Privileges.

The tendency of those now in control of the Republican party is to give special privileges to "big business," and to correct the evils of such a course when they become crying, by sporadic lawsuits under the Anti-Trust Law. The tendency of the Democrats, judged both by their record in congress and by the Democratic platform, is to abolish all business of any size or efficiency, on the ground that all bigness is badness, and littleness and weakness a sign of virtue. "What is needed is action directly the reverse of that thus confusedly indicated." There should be applied to all industrial concerns engaged in inter-state commerce in which there is either monopoly or control of the market the principles already adopted "in regulating transportation concerns engaged in such commerce. The anti-trust law should be kept on the statute book to be invoked against every big concern tending to monopoly or guilty of anti-social practices. At the same time a national industrial commission should be created which should have complete power to regulate and control all the great industrial concerns engaged in inter-state business—which practically means all of them in this country. This commission should exercise over these industrial concerns like powers to those exercised over the railways by the interstate commerce commission and over the national banks by the comptroller of the currency, and additional powers if found necessary." The commission "should have free access to the books of each corporation and power to find out exactly how it treats its employes, its rivals, and the general public. Any corporation voluntarily coming under the commission should not be prosecuted under the anti-trust law as long as it obeys in good faith the orders of the commission. The commission would be able to interpret in advance to any honest man asking the interpretation what he may do and what he may not do in carrying on a legitimate business." When corporations not submitting themselves to the regulation of the commission or clearly evading or violating its orders are prosecuted under the anti-trust law and convicted, the commission should have the duty of seeing "that the decree of the court is put into effect completely." Only in this way can there be avoided "such gross scandals as those attendant upon the present administration's prosecution of the Standard Oil and the Tobacco trusts," a prosecution which has merely resulted in increased prices to the public, injury to the small competitor, and actual financial benefit to the trusts themselves. "The Progressive proposal is definite, it is practicable. We promise nothing that we cannot carry out, we promise nothing which will jeopardise honest business.

To Help Honest Business.

Our proposal is to help honest business activity, however extensive, and to see that it is rewarded with fair return, so that there may be no oppression either of business men or the common people. We propose to make it worth while for our business men to develop the most efficient business agencies for use in international trade, for it is to the interest of our whole people that we should do well in international business. But we propose to make those business agencies do complete justice to our own people." Where these concerns deal with the necessaries of life, the commission should not shrink, if the necessity is proved, from going to the extent of exercising regulatory control over the conditions that create or determine monopoly prices.

It is imperative to the welfare of our people that we enlarge and extend our foreign commerce. We are pre-eminently fitted to do this because as a people, we have developed high skill in the art of manufacturing; our business men are strong executives, strong organizers. In every way possible our federal government should co-operate in this important matter. Anyone who has had opportunity to study and observe first hand Germany's course in this respect must realize that their policy of co-operation between government and business has in comparatively few years made them a leading competitor for the commerce of the world. It should be remembered that they are doing this on a national scale and with large units of business, while the Democrats would have us believe that we should do it with small units of business, which would be controlled, not by the national government, but by 49 conflicting state sovereignties. Such a policy is utterly out of keeping with the progress of the times and gives our great commercial rivals in Europe—hungry for international markets — golden opportunities of which they are rapidly taking advantage.

Social and Industrial Justice to the Wage Workers

Referring to the opening sentence of his address, namely, "that we are now in the midst of a great economic revolution," Mr. Roosevelt presents an advanced and comprehensive plan to insure the rights and better conditions for labor. He gives it the paramount place in his speech. "The first charge upon the industrial statesmanship of the day," he said, "is to prevent human waste. The dead weight of orphanage and depleted craftsmanship, of crippled workers and workers suffering from trade diseases, of casual labor, of insecure old age, and of household depletion due to industrial conditions are, like our depleted soils, our gashed mountainsides and flooded river bottoms, so many strains upon the national structure, draining the reserve strength of all industries, and showing beyond all peradventure the public element and public concern in industrial health." He proposed several specific methods for preserving and improving "our human resources, and therefore our labor power." Wage scales and other labor data should be made public; all deaths, injuries and diseases due to industrial operation should be reported to the authorities; wage commissions should be established in the nation and state to determine the minimum wage scale in different industries; the federal government should investigate all industries with a view to establishing standards of sanitation and safety; there should be mine and factory inspection according to standards fixed by inter-state agreement or by the federal government; national and state legislation should establish standards of compensation for industrial accidents and deaths and for diseases clearly due to industrial conditions; for the adoption by law of a fair standard of compensation for casualties resulting fatally which shall clearly fix the minimum compensation in all cases; the monetary equivalent of a living wage varies according to local conditions, but should be sufficiently high to make morality possible and to provide for education, recreation, proper care of the children, maintenance during sickness, and reasonable saving for old age; excessive hours of labor should be prohibited for all wage workers, and night labor of women and children should be forbidden; one day of rest in seven should be provided by law; continuous 24-hour labor should be divided into three shifts of eight hours by law; tenement house manufacture should be entirely prohibited, and labor camps should be subject to governmental sanitary regulation; all industries employing women and children should be specially subject to government inspection and regulation; insurance funds against sickness, accident, invalidism and old age should be established by a charge, either in whole or in part upon the industries; the suffrage should be granted to women, if for no other reason, to enable workingwomen to combine for their own protection by the use of the ballot. "As a people we cannot afford to let any group of citizens or any individual citizen labor under conditions which are injurious to the common welfare. Industry, therefore, must submit to such public regulation as will make it a means of life and health, not of death or inefficiency."

The Farmer.

"The country Life Commission should be revived with greatly increased power; its abandonment was a severe blow to our people. The welfare of the farmer is a basic need of this nation." The country school should be brought in touch with country life. For this reason the Progressives approve of government co-operation with the farmer to make the farm more productive. Co-operative associations of farmers both for the production and the selling of agricultural products should be encouraged. "So long as the farmer leaves co-operative activities with their profit sharing to the city man of business, so long will the foundations of wealth be undermined and the comforts of enlightenmen be impossible in the country communities."

The Tariff.

On the tariff he says: "I believe in a protective tariff, but I believe in it as a principle approached from a standpoint of the interests of the whole people, and not as a bundle of preferences to be given favorite individuals." He believes the American people favor the principle of a protective tariff, but are in rebellion against the wrong doing and unjust application of that policy and the abuses in past legislation. "It is not merely the tariff that should be revised, but the method of tariff making and of tariff administration." "The first steps should be the creation of a permanent commission of non-partisan experts" of "ample powers" to secure "exact and reliable information." "The present tariff board is entirely inadequate in point of powers reposed in it and scope of work undertaken." The tariff commission in Germany affords a splendid model. This commission must scientifically determine "the difference in the cost of production here and abroad," the effect on "prices to the consumer," insure full justice to the pay envelope of the wage earner. The commission must not attempt to encroach on the tariff making power of congress. It shall report with full publicity and promptly. The tariff shall be revised schedule by schedule to avoid the "staggering blows to business" incident to former general revisions. The effect will be to wipe out the "log-rolling and vote trading" secured by special interests in the past. "Only by this means can the tariff be taken out of politics." "The substitution of a tariff for revenue only as proposed by the Democratic platform would plunge this country into the most widespread industrial depression we have ever seen." The revision shall be downward and not upward and secure a square deal not merely to the manufacturer, but to the wage worker and to the general consumer.

The High Cost of Living.

"The high cost of living," says Mr. Roosevelt, "has risen during the last few years out of all proportion to the increase of most salaries and wages." What is first necessary is "fearless, intelligent, and searching inquiry into the whole subject, made absolutely by a non-partisan body of experts with no prejudice to warp their minds, no private object to serve, who shall recommend any necessary remedy heedless of what interest may be hurt thereby, and caring only for the interests of the people as a whole." The Republicans promise such an inquiry, but their rank dishonesty of action at the Chicago convention "makes their every promise worthless." It is hopeless to turn to the Democratic party for relief, because, first, the Democratic party "affects to find the entire high cost of living in the tariff," ignoring the patent fact that the problem is world-wide, equally pressing in free trade England and in highly protected Germany. Moreover, if the Democrats are sincere, they must take all duties off the products of the farmer, and we "certainly cannot afford to have the farmer struck down." Various elements, economic, political, and social, are pointed out by Mr. Roosevelt as contributing to the high cost of living. But effective legislation regarding it can only be framed on a comprehensive scale after a thorough, scientific, and prompt inquiry.

"In international affairs this country should behave towards other nations exactly as an honorable private citizen behaves towards other private citizens." Our small army should have large efficiency; the navy must be steadily built up until "it proves possible to secure by international agreement a general reduction of armaments;" the Panama canal must be fortified. Panama canal tolls on deep water commerce should be uniform to all nations, including ourselves; American coastwise vessels should pass through the canal free, for this would be no discrimination against foreign nations and would give us reasonable competition with transcontinental railways. No foreign treaty should be entered into which we do not mean scrupulously to observe in every particular.

Conclusion.

In summing up the specific policies expounded in his address, Mr. Roosevelt spoke as follows:

"Now, friends, this is my confession of faith. I have made it rather long because I wish you to know just what my deepest convictions are on the great questions of today, so that if you choose to make me your standard bearer in the fight, you shall make your choice understanding exactly how I feel — and if, after hearing me, you think you ought to choose some on else, I shall loyally abide by your choice. The convictions to which I have come have not been arrived at as the result of study in the closet or the library, but from the knowledge I have gained through hard experience during the many years in which, under many and varied conditions, I have striven and toiled with men. I believe in a larger use of the governmental power to help remedy industrial wrongs, because it has been borne in upon me by actual experience that without the exercise of such power many of the wrongs will go unremedied. I believe in a larger opportunity for the people themselves directly to participate in government and to control their governmental agents, because long experience has taught me that without such control many of their agents will represent them badly. By actual experience in office I have found that, as a rule, I could secure the triumph of the causes in which I most believed, not from the politicians and the men who claim an exceptional right to speak in business and government, but by going over their heads and appealing directly to the people themselves. I am not under the slightest delusion as to any power that during my political career I have at any time possessed. Whatever of power I at any time had, I obtained from the people. I could exercise it only so long as, and to the extent that, the people not merely believed in me, but heartilly backed me up. Whatever I did as President I was able to do only because I had the backing of the people. When on any point I did not have that backing, when on any point I differed from the people, it mattered not whether I was right or whether I was wrong, my power vanished. I tried my best to lead the people, to advise them, to tell them what I thought was right; if necessary, I never hesitated to tell them what I thought they ought to hear, even though I thought it would be unpleasant for them to hear it; but I recognized that my task was to try to lead them and not to drive them, to take them into my confidence, to try to show them that I was right, and then loyally and in good faith to accept their decision. I will do anything for the people except what my conscience tells me is wrong, and that I can do for no man and no set of men; I hold that a man cannot serve the people well unless he serves his conscience; but I hold also that where his conscience bids him to refuse to do what the people desire, he should not try to continue in office against their will. Our government system should be so shaped that the public servant, when he cannot conscientiously carry out the wishes of the people, shall at their desire leave his office and not misrepresent them in office; and I hold that the public servant can by so doing, better than in any other way, serve both them and his conscience.

"Surely there never was a fight better worth making than the one in which we are engaged. It little matters what befalls any one of us who for the time being stand in the forefront of the battle. I hope we shall win, and I believe that if we can wake the people to what the fight really means, we shall win. But, win or lose, we shall not falter. Whatever fate may at the moment overtake any of us, the movement itself will not stop. Our cause is based on the eternal principles of righteousness; and even though we who now lead may for the time fail, in the end the cause itself shall triumph. Six weeks ago, here in Chicago, I spoke to the honest representatives of a convention which was not dominated by honest men; a convention wherein sat alas! a majority of men who, with sneering indifference to every principal of right, so acted as to bring to a shameful end a party which had been founded over half a century ago by men in whose souls burned the fire of lofty endeavor. Now to you men who, in your turn, have come together to spend and be spent in the endless crusade against wrong, to you who face the future resolute and confident, to you who strive in a spirit of brotherhood for the betterment of our nation, to you who gird yourselves for this great new fight in the never ending warfare for the good of humankind, I say in closing what in that speech I said in closing: "We stand at Armageddon, and we battle for the Lord."

Back Covered With Pimples

"My troubles began along in the summer and took the form of small eruptions and itching and a kind of smarting pain. It took me mostly all over my back and kept getting worse until my back was covered with a mass of pimples which would burn and itch at night so that I could hardly stand it. This condition kept getting worse and worse until my back was a solid mass of big sores which would break open and run. My underclothing would be a clot of blood. I tried various remedies and salves for nearly three years and I was not getting any benefit. It seemed I was in eternal misery and could not sleep on my back or lean back on a chair. I started using the Cuticura Remedies and inside of two weeks I could see and feel a great relief. I kept on using Cuticura Soap, Ointment and also the Resolvent, and in about three or four months' time my back was nearly cured and I felt like a new being. Now I am in good health and no sign of any skin diseases and I am fully satisfied that Cuticura Remedies are the best ever made for skin diseases." (Signed) W. A. Armstrong, Corbin, Kan., May 26, 1911.

Although Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment are sold by druggists and dealers throughout the world, a liberal sample of each, with 32-page booklet on the skin and hair will be sent post-free, on application to "Cuticura," Dept. KK, Boston.

THE MARKETS

The Grain Markets.

Toledo, O., August 6.—An advance early in wheat was the result of firmer cables which reflected reports of excessive rains in harvest sections of Russia and other European countries. Domestic conditions were little different from those of the last few days and the market soon lost its early vigor. There is some talk of Canada raising 225,000,000 bushels of wheat. Weather in the northwest was generally clear. Initial prices were from ½c to ¾c higher, but toward midday the market grew easier. Cash opened ¾c up t $1.06.

Grain rushing to market from many parts of the country is too much for the wheat bull these days. Wheat prices declined somewhat later and the close was unchanged to a shade lower than yesterday.

Scattered selling weakened corn. Rains are predicted for the southwest today. September opened ½c lower at 71c. In local territory the stand is not uniform, some fields being far advanced and others slow.

Liberal receipts at Chicago is a leading bearish corn factor.

At the outset oats was ¼c to ¾c lower. While the yield undoubtedly will be about the heaviest on record this season, quality will not be equal to last year's because of excessive moisture during harvest.

Local tables are filled with samples of oats. Quality is fair to good so far.

Clover seed openend about 5c lower all aroud with October at $10.15, December at $10.05 and March at $10.10. Crop condition is reported excellent in many Ohio counties.

TOLEDO.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close— Aug. 6.	Aug. 5.
Cash	1.06	....	....	1.05¼	1.05¼
Sept.	1.05¼	....	....	1.05¼	1.05¾
Dec.	1.07¼	....	....	1.06¾	1.07
May	1.11½	....	....	1.10⅝	1.11
Corn—					
Cash	....	....	....	75	75
Sept.	71	71¼	....	70⅝	71½
Dec.	57⅝	57½	....	57¼	57½
May	58	58¼	....	57⅞	58¼
Oats—					
Cash	....	....	....	33¼	33¼
Sept.	32	....	....	31⅝	32¼
Dec.	33¼	33½	....	33	33¼
May	36¼	36¼	....	35½	36⅛
Clover Seed—					
Cash	....	....	....	10.10	10.20
Oct.	10.15	....	....	10.10	10.20
Dec.	10.05	....	....	9.97½	10.10
March	10.10	10.15	....	10.00	10.17½
Rye—					
No. 2	....	....	....	71	72
Alsike—					
Cash	....	....	....	11.25	11.20
Aug.	....	....	....	11.25	11.20
Sept.	....	....	....	11.00	11.00
Timothy—					
Prime	....	....	....	2.55	2.45
Aug.	....	....	....	2.55	2.40
Sept.	....	....	....	2.35	2.15
Oct.	....	....	....	2.32½	2.10
Dec.	....	....	....	2.32½	2.10

CHICAGO.

Wheat—					
Sept.	92⅝	....	92	92⅛	92⅞
Dec.	97¼	93⅛	....	92⅝	93
May	96⅝	....	96⅛	96⅝	96⅝
Corn—					
Sept.	66½	66⅝	65⅞	66⅛	66½
Dec.	56⅜	....	55⅝	55⅞	56⅛
May	46⅝	....	....	55⅞	56⅜
Oats—					
Sept.	31	31⅛	....	30⅝	31
Dec.	32⅝	....	31⅛	31⅝	32⅛
May	34⅝	....	34	34⅛	34⅝

MINNEAPOLIS.

Wheat—					
Sept.	....	....	....	91⅛	91⅝
Dec.	....	....	....	92¼	92¾

DULUTH.

Wheat—					
Sept.	....	....	....	92⅝	92⅝
Dec.	....	....	....	93¼	93

CHICAGO PROVISIONS.

Pork—					
Sept.	17.80	17.82	17.75	17.77	17.82
Oct.	18.00	....	17.85	17.87	17.95
Jan.	18.37	....	18.47	18.52	18.37
Lard—					
Sept.	10.55	....	....	10.50	10.51
Oct.	10.65	....	....	10.57	10.63
Jan.	10.37	....	10.35	10.37	10.37
Ribs—					
Sept.	10.55	....	....	10.55	10.55
Oct.	10.55	....	....	10.52	10.50
Jan.	9.80	....	....	9.75	9.75

Money and Stocks.

New York, August 6.—(Wall Street)—An irregular tendency was evident in early dealings on the stock exchange today. In no case were changes more than fractional, heaviness being most marked in Canadian Pacific and Atchison.

Prices were inclined to react during the first hour. St. Paul was the heaviest of the standard shares, its 1-point decline following the publication of June earnings showing a large net decrease.

Politics entered into the calculations of the professional element in stocks today, with consequent heaviness in the general list. Another feature was St. Paul's unfavorable earnings for June, with a 1 point decline in the stock. Rock Island, on the other hand, made no response to excellent returns for that month, but Hill issues were well supported on Great Northern's showing. Union Pacific and the coalers were inclined to droop. Steel again reflected more pressure than other favorites, regardless of information that another upward revision of prices is contemplated. Trading slackened after the moderately active opening.

Bonds were steady.

Local traction stocks were more active, with Interborough-Metropolitan preferred making a substantial rise. Elsewhere business was light and the general undertone was better.

Traders who sold stocks in the morning covered to some extent in the afternoon, and the list made some progress upward, especially St. Paul and Reading.

New York, August 6, 1912.

Stocks.	Open.	High.	Low.	1:30 p. m.
Am. Loco. com	43⅛	43⅛	42⅞	43⅛
Atchison	108¼	108⅝	108	108¼
Anaconda	41⅞	41⅞	41¼	41¾
Amal. Copper	82¾	83	82¼	82⅝
Am. Smelters	84	84	83⅝	83⅝
Am. Ag. Chem. com.	59½	59½	58¾	59¼
Am. Tel. & Tel	146	146	145⅞	145⅞
Am. Cotton Oil	53	53	51	51
Am. Beet Sugar	70⅝	70¾	70⅝	70⅝
Biscuit com.	138¼	138¼	138	138¼
Balt. & Ohio	108	108	107½	107⅞
B'lyn R. Trans	93	93¼	92½	93
Beth. Steel com	37½	37½	37¼	37⅝
Canadian Pac	276¾	277⅝	276¼	277¼
Ches. & Ohio	81¼	81⅜	81	81
Can common	40⅜	39⅞	40	40⅞
Can pfd.	120½	120⅝	120	120
Chino Copper	33	33½	33	33½
Corn Product com.	14⅝	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝
Distillers Sec.	32⅝	32⅝	32⅜	32⅝
Erie com.	35⅝	36¼	35⅝	36⅛
Erie 1st pfd.	54	54	54	54
Gt. Northern pfd.	142⅛	142½	141⅞	141⅞
Gt. Western pfd.	43⅝	44	43⅝	43⅞
Ill. Central	132½	132½	132⅛	132¼
Int. Harvester com	129¾	129¾	129	129¼
Interborough com.	20⅞	61⅛	50¼	61⅛
K. C. Sou. com.	23½	23¾	23	23¼
Lehigh Valley	171½	171⅝	167½	167⅝
Louis & Nash	160¼	160¼	158⅝	159⅝
Merc. Marine pfd.	17⅞	17⅞	17⅛	17⅝
Missouri Pacific	37⅞	37⅞	37⅜	....
Miami	29⅝	30	29⅝	29⅞
Nor. Pacific	128	128¼	127	127¼
Nevada Con's	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝
Northwestern	141	141	140⅜	140⅜
North Am. Co.	82½	81¼	81¼	81¼
N. Y. C. com.	118	118	117⅝	118
Pr. St. Car. Co. com.	36	36	36	36
Penn. Ry.	123⅜	125⅞	123	....
Pacific Mail	32¼	32¼	32¼	32¼
People's Gas Co.	116⅝	116⅝	116½	....
Ray Con's	21	21	21	....
Reading com.	168	168	167¾	167⅝
Rock Island	25⅝	25⅞	25⅜	25⅞
Rock Island pfd.	51⅜	52¼	51⅜	52¼
Rep. I. and S. Co.	28	28	28	28
Rep. pfd.	87⅜	87⅝	87½	87½
South. Ry.	29⅛	29⅛	29	29
St. Paul	107½	107½	106⅜	107½
South. Pacific	112	112	111⅜	112
Union Pacific	171⅜	171⅝	171⅛	171⅜
U. S. Steel	71⅝	71⅝	71⅛	71⅜
U. S. Steel pfd.	112⅜	112¾	112	112
U. S. Rubber com.	52½	52½	52½	52½
Utah Copper	62	62¼	62	62⅛
Wabash pfd.	14½	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛
Western Union	81¼	81¼	81⅛	81⅛
Westinghouse	82¼	82¼	82	82

Toledo Live Stock.

Toledo Union Stock Yards, August 6.—Hog receipts were light and the market ruled 10@15c higher. Other lines were unchanged.

Hogs—Selected heavies, $8.65@8.70; good mediums, $8.70@8.75; heavy Yorkers, $7.75@8.80; light Yorkers, $8.70@8.80; good mixed, $8.75@8.80; bulk of sales, $8.75; good pigs, $8.80@8.60; stags and roughs, $5.00@7.25.

Cattle—Prime steers, 1,250 and up, $8.00@8.50, good to choice, $8.00@8.25; good fat, 1,000 to 1,200, $7.30@8.00; fair to good, 900 to 1,100, $6.50@7.25; common to light steers, $5.00@6.00; choice fat cows, $5.00@5.50; fair to good cows, $4.50@5.00; common cows, $3.25@3.50; canners and cutters, $2.00@3.25; prime expert bulls, $5.00@5.50; good butcher bulls, $4.50@5.00; fair to good bologna, $4.00@4.50; common, $3.50@4.00; choice to fat heifers, $6.50@7.00; fair to good heifers, $5.00@5.50; common to light heifers, $4.00@4.50; good to choice feeding steers, $5.50@6.00; fair to good feeders, $4.50@5.00; common stockers, $4.00@4.50; stockers common to fair, $3.50@4.50; milkers and springers, $25@60.

Veal Calves—Choice to extra, $1000; fair to good, $8.00@8.50; common to light, $7.00@8.00, heavy and fed, $4.00@6.00.

Sheep and Lambs—Prime wethers, $4.00@4.50; good to choice mixed, $3.00@3.50; fair to good, $2.50@3.00; culls and common, $2.00@2.50; spring lambs, $6.50 down; yearlings, $3.50@5.00.

Chicago Live Stock.

Chicago, August 6.—Cattle—Receipts, 6,500; market steady; beeves, $5.75@10.00. Texas steers, $4.60@7.10; western steers, $5.75@8.10; stockers and feeders, $4.00@6.85; cows and heifers, $2.70@8.35; calves, $6.75@10.00. Hogs—Receipts, 13,000; market strong to 5c higher; top, $8.95@8.65; mixed, $7.55@8.60; heavy, $7.35@7.85; rough, $7.35@7.55; pigs, $6.00@8.35; bulk of sales, $7.85@8.45. Sheep—Receipts, 28,000; market slow, generally steady; native, $3.25@4.75; western, $3.50@4.65; yearlings, $4.40@5.65; lambs, native, $4.50@7.75; western, $4.50@7.80.

Cleveland Live Stock.

Cleveland, August 6.—Cattle—Receipts, 150; market steady. Veal calves—Receipts, 300; market steady; good to choice, $9.50@10.00. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 1,500; lambs 25c lower; sheep steady; choice spring lambs, $6.90@7.25. Hogs—Receipts, 4,000; market 5c higher; mediums, $8.85; yorkers, $8.85; pigs, $8.50; roughs, $7.50; stags, $6.50.

Pittsburg Live Stock.

Pittsburg, Pa., Aug. 6.—Cattle—Receipts, none. Hogs—Receipts, 2,000; heavy, Yorkers, $8.95; light Yorkers, $8.95; pigs, $8.75. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 1,500; top sheep, $5.25; top lambs, $7.50. Calves—Receipts, 200; top, $10.00.

East Buffalo Live Stock.

East Buffalo, August 6.—Cattle—Receipts, 100; slow and steady. Veals—Receipts, 50; slow and steady at $4.00@10.00. Hogs—Receipts, 3,000; steady; heavy, $8.80@8.90; mixed, $8.80@9.00; Yorkers, $8.65@9.00; pigs, $8.50@8.65, rough, $7.50@7.75; stags, $5.00@6.50; dairies, $8.50@8.85. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 1,000; slow; lambs, $4.50@7.50; yearlings, $5.50@6.00; wethers, $4.75@5.50; ewes, $2.00@4.50; sheep, mixed, $3.00@5.00.

Toledo Produce.

Butter—Fancy Elgin creamery, 1 lb. prints, 27@27½c; solid pack, 26@26¼c.

Eggs—Receipts—Per 30 lb. tubs, 24c; rolls and prints, 25c; dairy, prime, 25c; packing stock, 19c; oleo, 17@21c.

Cheese—Choice Michigan, 15@16c; New York state, 17c; brick, 17c; limburger, 19@20c; Swiss, domestic, 22c; imported, 32c.

Eggs—Candled, fresh, 22c; extra fancy, 23c; current receipts, 21c.

Dressed Hogs—Light, 11c; heavy and rough, 9@9½c; calves, 13½@14c.

Chickens, live, 13@13½c; broilers, 21@22c.

Yearling lambs, 12@15c; sheep, 5@7c; Easter lambs, 14@16½c.

Steer beef, 10@11½c; cow beef, 8@9c.

Heifers, 7@10c.

Chicago Produce.

Chicago, August 6.—Butter, steady, creameries, 23@25c; dairies, 21@24c. Eggs, steady, receipts 15,117 cases; at mark, cases included 15¼@16½c; ordinary firsts, 16c; firsts, 18c. Cheese, steady; Daisies, 15¼@15¾c; Twins 14¾@15c; Young Americas, 15¾@15½c; Long Horns, 15¼@15½c. Potatoes, unsettled; receipts, 45 cars. Poultry, alive easy; turkeys, 12c; chickens, 13c; springs, 17@19c. Veal, steady; 9@13c.

Potatoes, 45 cars; Illinois, 65@68c; Kansas and Missouri, 70@72c; Minnesota, 60@67c; Jersey, 90@92c.

Cleveland Produce.

Cleveland, August 6.—Butter—Creamery extras, 27½@28c; prints, 28½@29c; firsts, 26@26¼c; seconds, 25@25½c; process extras, 26@26½c; dairy fancy, 25@26c; ordinary, 21@22c; packing stock, No. 1, 18½@19c; No. 2, 17½@18c. Cheese—American, whole milk, fancy twins and flats, 16@16½c; do. choice, 15¼@16c; Swiss, imported, 32c; in blocks, 19@20c; fancy, 21@22c; choice, 19@20c; brick cheese, fancy, 17@18c; choice, 15@16c; imported, fancy, 32c; block, 19@20c; hand cheese, 50c a box; Roquefort, 45c lb.; limburger, fancy, 19c; choice, 17c. Eggs—Fresh gathered, extras, first, 22½c; do. firsts, 21½c; fresh gathered current receipts, 20c; do. seconds, 18c. Poultry—Alive, chickens, 15c; spring broilers, weighing 1 to 2 pounds, 29@22c; spring ducks, 15@16c; young geese, 15@16c. Apples—Ohio, 80c@$1.25 a bushel; southern, new, 50c@$1.25 a hamper; Michigan apples, $1.35; fancy Bonoms, $2.50 a barrel. Potatoes—Virginia cobblers, $2.50@3.00 a barrel; Jersey potatoes, $1.05@1.10 a barrel; sweet potatoes, $4.50@4.75.

New York Produce.

New York, August 6.—Flour quiet and lower to sell. Wheat—Opening higher on the Liverpool cables, wet weather in the northwest and Canada and less favorable European crop advices, were further augmented in absence of outside support. September, $1.00⅝@1.00¾; December, $1.00⅝@1.01. Pork steady. Beef firm. Lard easy; middle west, $10.55@10.

AFTER DEEP INQUIRY INVESTIGATORS LEARN OF ILL-GOTTEN PROFIT

Washington, August 2.—Branding J. Pierpont Morgan and his associates as the chief beneficiaries of the enormous and ill-gotten gains of the United States Steel Corporation, declaring that the stock of some of the subsidiary companies is not merely watered but deluged, that huge profits come partly as the result of foreign labor in the mills, of which there is 80 per cent, the Stanley committee which has been investigating the steel trust for more than a year filed its report in the house of representatives today.

The report is a sensational one, condemning the practices of the corporation, declaring that it has a monopoly of the steel business and that it fixes and controls prices. The report calls for new legislation which shall reach the offenders and for the widest publicity. It was submitted by Chairman Stanley, of Kentucky.

Other Views Submitted.

The report was signed by the chairman and Representatives Bartlett, of Georgia; McGillicuddy, Maine; Beall, Texas, and Littleton, New York, Democrats. Representatives Gardner, Massachusetts; Danforth, New York; Young, Michigan, and Sterling, Illinois, Republicans, dissented from the report of the majority.

Representative Sterling submitted his individual views in a minority report and Representative Littleton, Democrat, dissenting from the recommendations of the majority for amendment of the Sherman anti-trust law, filed his views.

The report of the majority deals with the Steel Trust from its inception and describes the various steps by which J. P. Morgan and his associates built up the corporation. In addition to recommendations for legislation suggested as remedial, the Democratic members of the committee make general accusations against the men responsible for the organization.

Former President Roosevelt is indicted for making the control of the Steel Trust absolute and is charged with being responsible for the gigantic stature which the trust has attained.

Enemy of Organized Labor.

The United States Steel corporation is flayed as an enemy of organized labor, accused of lowering the sociological conditions of its employes and of contributing to American industry workmen and work methods un-American and foreign to the best interests of labor.

Principal stockholders of the Steel corporation are accused of exerting a powerful and injurious influence on the business of the United States by means of control exercised through interlocking directorates of railways and industrial organizations.

The activity of the corporation in politics is laid bare and its influence described, and the "steel trust" as a tariff beneficiary and its part in the making of the Payne-Aldrich tariff act are touched upon by the Democrat.

The committee recommends legislation to cure trust evils and to meet existing conditions. It condemns the Steel Corporation, but does not invade the jurisdiction of the United States court in which there is now pending a government suit for its dissolution.

Early in its report the committee sets forth that it would investigate "as if no proceeding on the part of the United States government were now pending against said corporation, but not for the purpose of determining the questions involved in the action brought by the government."

The government's suit is to discover if the United States Steel Corporation is "in violation of the Sherman anti-trust law."

In summing up its conclusions the majority report says:

"The control of corporations by the Federal government, as recommended by Mr. Carnegie, Judge Gary, and others, is not approved. Whatever may be the evil results of the elimination of competition from the steel business, it does not justify such a remedy and could not be cured by it. Such a control, semi-socialistic in its nature, is beyond the power vested by the Constitution in the Federal congress.

Publicity Needed.

"The abuses mentioned in this report can in a great measure be remedied by giving to the operations of the United States Steel Corporation and other like corporations the widest publicity, and by the strict enforcement of laws specifically inhibiting the employment of cunning devices by which an unfair advantage over competitors is secured. The Bureau of Corporations possesses the authority to thoroughly investigate the internal affairs of industrial concerns doing an interstate business.

"Had the character of the Steel Corporation and the nature and extent of its operations been known to the people and to the President of the United States at the time of the absorption of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Co., it is highly improbable that the Chief Executive would in 20 minutes have given his consent to a merger fraught with infinite injury to the steel industry and to the public alike.

Would Have Regular Reports.

"The Commissioner of Corporations should be required to report to congress as well as to the President of the United States, at such times and upon such conditions as it may prescribe, and the law creating this bureau should be so amended as to make such reports mandatory upon the Commissioner of Corporations.

"The enormous earnings of the Steel Corporation are due not to a degree of integration of efficiency not possessed by its competitors, but to the ownership of ore reserves out of all proportion to its output or requirements and to the control and operation of common carriers, divisions of rates, and the liberal allowances obtained from other concerns through inequitable and inordinate terminal allowances. The business of production and transportation should be absolutely separate and distinct, and no industrial concern should be permitted to own or operate an interstate carrier.

Access to Courts for Relief.

"The attorney general of the United States and his subordinates should not be permitted to exercise an absolute discretion as to the institution or proceedings under the act of July 1, 1890, known as the Sherman anti-trust act, or other acts prohibiting combinations in restraint of trade. The parties injuriously affected by such combinations should have access to the courts and the benefit of adequate and sufficient remedies for wrongs inflicted by such combinations."

The legislation recommended by the majority consists of three bills. One of them, commonly known as the Brandeis bill, is designed to give an injured party the right to institute suit to prevent the organization of a combination in restraint of trade. This bill also transfers the burden of proof to the defendant corporation to show that it is a combination within "reasonable restraint of trade." The bill recommended by the committee has long been pending before congress, having been introduced by Senator La Follette and Representative Lenroot.

Bill Affecting Railroads.

Another bill would provide that "no person who is engaged as an individual or as a member of a partnership, or as a director or other officer, or an employe of a corporation, in the business, in whole or in part, of manufacturing or selling railroad cars or locomotives or railroad rails or structural steel, or mining and selling coal shall act as a director or other officer or employe of any railroad company which conducts an interstate commerce business."

The third bill is intended to hit at the system of interlocking directorates and would separate industrial from railroad business.

Began May 4, 1911.

The steel trust investigating committee was authorized to begin its work on May 4, 1911. Since that date it has heard many witnesses and made many trips of inspection and investigation. Among the witnesses heard have been most of the great American financiers of the present age with the exception of J. Pierpont Morgan.

Andrew Carnegie, E. H. Gary, George W. Perkins, James J. Hill, the late John W. Gates and others prominent in the railway and steel world, were heard at length. The committee took thousands of pages of testimony and spent many thousands of dollars.

During the progress of the hearings a difference of opinion between the chairman, A. O. Stanley, of Kentucky, and Representative Gardner, of Massachusetts, caused a near fist fight, and at one stage of the proceedings George W. Perkins, of New York, was threatened with a jail sentence for declining to answer a question as to his contributions to the Republican campaign in 1908. Later the chairman of the committee, Mr. Stanley, withdrew the question.

"Deluged Stocks."

The efforts of the committee to master the moves of the financiers who conceived and organized the Steel Corporation, resulted in a maze of figures which showed enormous profits to those who were interested. In speaking of watered stocks the majority comment is:

"In some instances stocks were not 'watered' in the ordinary acceptance of that term; they were literally deluged. The cost of constructing or reproducing the several plants constituting the combine was inconsequential as compared with the value of this new device for enjoying with immunity an old and hitherto forbidden privilege—an absolute monopoly in a valuable and necessary article of commerce."

From Julian Kennedy, an engineer, the committee traced the development of the National Tube Co., a subsidiary of U. S. Steel, by J. Pierpont Morgan. He told the committee that he investigated the condition of the tube trade and found that the "actual value of these plants did not exceed $19,000,000, and that the owners were demoralized and disheartened." The committee comments on this situation as follows:

"Undismayed by this dismal prospect, J. P. Morgan & Co., with an amazing audacity, launched this new $19,000,000 monopoly on its course with a total capitalization of $80,000,000, and received as compensation securities of this concern aggregating $20,000,000."

Those "Gary Dinners."

Representative Beall, of Texas made a study of the Gary dinners' influences on the steel trade. He wrote that portion of the report which deals with them. His comment on them follows:

"Accepting the dinner of January, 1911, as fairly typical of the rest and the things said and done there as fairly representative of the things said and done at the others, we think the conclusion is irresistible that the Gary dinners were instituted as a means of conveying to the entire steel and iron industry information as to what the attitude of the United States Steel Corporation was upon the questions of output and prices and of impressing upon all engaged in the industry that it was the part of wisdom and prudence to govern themselves accordingly.

"We further believe that by this means prices were maintained, output restricted, territory divided, competition stifled, and trade restrained, just as certainly, just as effectively, and just as unlawfully as had been done under the discarded pooling agreements of former years."

Representative McGillicuddy, who studied the labor condition in the steel mills found that the corporation was opposed to organized labor and preferred foreign labor.

Eighty Per Cent Foreign Labor.

"The result," he says, "is that about 80 per cent of the unskilled laborers in the steel and iron business are foreigners of these classes. With the benefit of a skilled American foreman such a crew can work out results in unskilled labor production. The profits of this system of labor employment go to the Steel Corporation, while the displaced American workman shifted as best he could."

In discussing the ownership of railroads and steamship lines by the Steel Corporation, the report says:

"There is no question that public interest requires a segregation of railroads and the steel corporation. The control of such public agencies by an industrial corporation carries with it, in addition to the advantages which this record discloses, possibilities of even greater abuses."

The part that United States Steel, the absorption of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Railroad Co., President Roosevelt and Wall street financiers played in the panic of 1907 are covered in the report and the insinuation is made that the panic was an artificial one designed for the benefit of the Steel Corporation.

In its comment the committee says:

"How a panic which had persistently resisted the combined efforts of the federal government and John D. Rockefeller and J. P. Morgan & Co., and remained in unabated fury after Morgan and Rockefeller had turned loose $60,000,000 and the federal treasury $25,000,000 more should suddenly be stilled by this manipulation of Grant B. Schley's loans, has not been explained either by Mr. Roosevelt or by any other witness. Yet it is urgently maintained that the panic continued prior to this magical scoop of securities and that the instant the Steel Corporation acquired the Tennessee Coal & Iron Co.'s stock it subsided instantly and permanently."

The committe reports that on October 26, 1907, President Roosevelt issued a statement congratulating Secretary Cortelyou and the business men who headed off the panic. The committee says of this:

Blames Col. Roosevelt.

"Up until the time of this interview the Steel Corporation owed its success and its permanency to the power and skill of the financiers who had created and the iron masters who had directed its operations. Since that time its dominance has been due in no small measure to the sudden, ill-considered, and arbitrary fiat of the chief executive.

"The President's refusal to interfere was an absolute warrant to proceed. A suggestion from him to the attorney general was equivalent to a command; and upon a refusal of the attorney general to act, the corporation was immune. This is admitted by Col. Roosevelt, and he unhesitatingly assumes full responsibility in the matter."

The report occupies more than 200 pages and much of it is criticism of the methods of the trusts. Andrew Carnegie's steel making methods and his desire to extend his business are held out as the motives which compelled J. Pierpont Morgan and his associates to organize the steel trust.

MAJORITY STEEL REPORT SUMMARY

UNITED STATES STEEL CORPORATION declared to have a monopoly of the steel business and to control prices.

Prices were fixed at the famous "Gary Dinners."

J. P. Morgan and his associates the beneficiaries of enormous and ill-gotten profits.

Profits partly made possible by the employment of cheap foreign labor.

Eighty per cent of the labor in the steel mills foreign.

Steel Trust is opposed to organized labor.

Stock of some of the subsidiaries of the trust not merely watered but "deluged."

Controllers of the Steel Trust also control railways and other lines of business, so that the interlocking system interferes with the rightful progress of American commerce.

Former President Roosevelt is criticized for allowing the Steel Trust to take over the Tennessee Coal & Iron Co. to avert a panic.

The National Tube Co. plants, actually worth $19,000,000, *were capitalized at* $80,000,000.

HORSE LEAPS OVER AUTO

Broncho Saves Rider's Life as Machine Bears Down.

New York, August 1.—Nathaniel L. Diaz, of New York, who is spending his vacation in Denville, N. J., went out riding this morning on a broncho.

While at a gallop on a narrow road the little horse suddenly stopped as a big touring car loomed up around a curve, going at a high clip. Escape from collision seemed impossible and Diaz closed his eyes.

Suddenly the broncho jumped and Diaz found himself, still in the saddle, sailing over the automobile. He says he will buy the broncho and pension it for life.

TO REDUCE SIZE OF PAPER MONEY

Secretary of Treasury Likely to Put Proposed Plan Into Operation.

Washington, July 31.—The size of all United States currency and national bank notes probably will be reduced by one-third and their designs revolutionized by Secretary of the Treasury MacVeagh for the sake of economies to the government, convenience to the public and safety against counterfeiting.

It is proposed to make the dimensions 6 by 2½ inches. The paper money now in circulation measures 7.8 by 3.4 inches. The designs of all paper money—United States notes and certificates and national bank notes, would be systematized and made uniform for denomination.

Would Save $900,000.

This move is expected to save the government about $900,000 annually and the national banks which pay for the plates for their notes and part of the cost of redemption, about $200,000. The economies would be effected in steel for the plate, in paper and in labor.

For many months the only deterrent to the step by executive authority has been the belief that it would be necessary for congress to appropriate $1,000,000 to replace the National Bank plates which have been paid for by the National Banks. This problem has been solved by a plan to have the general design of all National Bank notes uniform requiring only one engraved plate for each denomination, and to place on the notes by surface printing the name, location and charter number of the bank. This would do away with separate plates for each bank.

Take Eighteen Months.

Eighteen months would be required to effect the change by the preparations of the designs, engraving of the plates and printing of the notes. To meet the objections that for a time at least there would be two sizes of currency in circulation, it has been suggested that the government print in advance a sufficient quantity of the notes of the new size to be exchanged at the sub-treasuries and national banks on a fixed date. The change could be substantially accomplished within a few days, treasury officials believe. There are now 19 different designs of currency. The change would reduce these to nine. Each denomination would be characterized by a distinctively American historical portrait engraved in the center of the note. In time the portrait would be a distinguishing feature of each denomination and would be a safeguard against counterfeiting, especially the present practice of raising a note to a higher denomination.

The department is considering using portraits as follows: One dollar note, Washington; $2, Jefferson; $5, Lincoln; $10, Cleveland; $20, Jackson; $50, Grant; $100, Franklin; $500, Chase, and $1,000 Hamilton.

GERMANS KILLED IN MEXICO

Douglas, Ariz., August 2.—John Hertling and Cuido Shubert, the men hanged at Monte Vista, east of Cananea, Sonora, about a week ago, but whose bodies were not found till Tuesday, were natives of Germany and subjects of that country, though Hertling had taken out his original papers for American citizenship. Hertling was the watchman at Monte Vista mine and Shubert was his guest.

Both men were well known in Douglas and friends here have sent a man to Monte Vista to invest gate their deaths and to make a report to the German ambassador at Washington.

WILSON WON'T RESIGN

Seagirt, N. J., August 2.—Formal announcement was made today by Gov. Wilson that he will not resign the governorship of New Jersey during his campaign for the presidency.

SAYS MILES STANDISH DID NOT WOO MISS PRISCILLA

Boston, July 31.—It's all a mistake about Miles Standish vicariously wooing Priscilla, the Puritan maid. It never happened. Henry W. Longfellow made it all up. Priscilla may have coyly queried, "Why don't you speak for yourself, John?" but it wasn't on account of Standish. And John Alden did speak for himself.

These tradition shattering discoveries were made by the Rev. William W. Dornan, a Yale graduate, who went to the quaint old Cape Cod town of Plymouth six years ago and took up the task of securing a perfect knowledge of all data available regarding the Pilgrims. He has completed the work and makes a number of startling allegations regarding things historical.

"Miles Standish was elected captain of the colony in February, 1621, says Mr. Dornan. "His romance with Priscilla Molines, or Mullins, were only in the mind of the poet Longfellow, who exercised a poet's license, but at the same time fixed erroneous ideas which many imagine to be a part of history.

"One of the most beautiful romances in tradition is that which Longfellow has immortalized in the poem, "The Courtship of Miles Standish." There is no history to confirm the idea that Standish ever thought of the beautiful Pilgrim maid. If he ever thought of marrying again after the death of his wife, Rose, his thoughts went to England to a sister of Rose.

"There is no doubt of John Alden's courting Priscilla. While, he did, however, he spoke not for the doughty warrior, but for himself."

Despite queries by President Lowell of Harvard, and others as to whether Plymouth rock was the actual landing place of the Pilgrims, Mr. Dornan declares it has been proved beyond doubt that it was.

"Where they landed," he continues, "is undoubtedly ascertained. Unquestionably tradition has declared that it was on a large rock at the foot of a cliff near the termination of North street, leading to the water. Coles hill is the place referred to and is where the Pilgrims buried their dead the first year."

U. S. SOLDIERS RETURN FIRE OVER BORDER

Unknown Enemies Send Bullets Crashing Into Houses of El Paso —Nobody Hurt.

El Paso, Tex., August 3.—About 50 shots were exchanged between United States troops and unidentified men from the Mexican side of the Rio Grande last night in El Paso. No one was hit. There were no arrests.

Three shots were first fired from the Mexican side, striking a house belonging to C. H. Cole.

After the first three or more shots were heard, the soldiers on guard on the American side opened fire toward Mexico. The bullets then came faster from the Mexican side, one of them striking A. D. Martinez's house. The houses of Messrs. Curtis, Williams and Yonkers, near the river, were struck by the bullets, as was the roof of the El Paso Foundry buildings.

After the persons on the Mexican side of the river had fired 30 or 40 times, they ceased and the American soldiers went toward the river to investigate.

Sheriff's Posse Searches.

At this moment a posse composed of Sheriff Peniton J. Edwards and deputies arrived and started a search of the thick brush growing in the old river bed. No trace of the men who fired from the Mexican side could be found. The police officers returned, leaving further investigation to the soldiers.

It was the opinion of some of the residents of that section that the firing had been done by Mexican rebels to draw the attention of the American soldiers so that a quantity of ammunition could be smuggled across the river at another point. A careful investigation is being made by the officers in command of the two battalions of infantry and a report will be made to Colonel E. Z. Steever at Fort Bliss.

WILSON NOT TO TOUR COUNTRY

Will Indulge in No Personalities During His Campaign.

Seagirt, N. J., August 3.—Notwithstanding what other presidential candidates may do, Gov. Woodrow Wilson will not stump the country in his campaign for the presidency and will indulge in no personalities.

The governor declared today that he would make no extensive tours or back platform speeches, but would follow a program of scheduled addresses which has yet to be arranged by the national campaign committee. These engagements would be based, he added, on calls from various states, and his addresses would treat of campaign subjects, not persons.

WILL TEACH AERONAUTICS

Massachusetts Institute of Technology Announces Course.

Boston, August 3.—The Massachusetts Institute of Technology will be the first educational institution in this country to teach aeronautics. It was announced today that during the coming college year the institution would establish a course in aeronautics in connection with the department of mechanical engineering. Albert Merritt, a former secretary of the Boston Scientific Society, was announced as the lecturer. Educators connected with the institution said that the course will be established in an attempt to make the science of aviation safe.

TWAIN'S PILOT HAS CROSSED THE BAR.

St. Louis, Mo., August 1.—Captain H. E. Bixby, who taught Mark Twain how to pilot a steamboat, was found dead in bed at his home today. He was 86 years old.

Twain paid Captain Bixby $500 for instructions.

BLAME THE MOTHERS-IN-LAW

Unpleasant Ones Cause Husbands to Desert Wives, Says Official.

Milwaukee, August 5.—That unpleasant mothers-in-law are one of the three causes of delinquency of husbands is the belief of Theodore Puls, chief probation officer, after a year of service, with his whole duty the investigating of cases in which husbands have fled from home. The other two causes are drunkenness and untidiness on the part of the wives.

SYMPATHY CAUSES INSANITY

Physicians Think It Was to Blame for Breakdown of Sheriff.

Oshkosh, Wis., August 5.—Sympathy for prisoners, whom he was caused upon to arrest in discharge of his duty, is thought by physicians to have caught the nervous breakdown which unbalanced the mind of Sheriff Villwock of Winnebago county. That official is now in the Northern Hospital for the Insane and, it is said, may recover after long treatment.

SHOWS HORSE LAUGH REAL

English Savant Photographs Animals "Smiling."

London, July 31.—Dr. Raphael Dubois, of the Psychological Institute, has issued an illustrated document showing that animals laugh. One picture shows a horse opening its lips, baring its teeth and assuming a peculiarly pleased expression when sugar was offered it.

There is also a picture showing a dog with his lower lip dropped while the upper lip is raised in a grin, when caressed by his mistress or simply told to laugh.

The doctor says that in both cases the same muscles are brought into play as in the faces of human beings in laughter.

MRS. GRACE IS TO LEAVE THE SOUTH

Acquitted of Murder, She Will Make Home in Philadelphia.

Atlanta, Ga., August 3.—Daisy Opie Grace, acquitted yesterday of the charge of attempting to murder her youthful husband, said this morning that she would leave either tonight or tomorrow for Philadelphia to live.

"I am going back to my former home as soon as my lawyers will permit me," Mrs. Grace said. "I intend to devote the remainder of my life to comforting my mother and taking care of my lonely little boy."

"May God be as lenient with her as the jury was," exclaimed Eugene H. Grace, when he heard his wife had been acquitted. "Her statement that she did not shoot me in the hope of killing me and securing $25,000 life insurance is a tissue of lies," he declared.

Grace plans to consult specialists soon in the hope of regaining the use of his legs. They have been paralyzed since March 5, when he was shot, the bullet lodging against the spinal column.

Mrs. Grace refused today to discuss the question of a divorce. Attorneys for Grace already have announced they will institute suit.

MRS. GRACE CHEERED BY CROWD AFTER THE VERDICT

Atlanta, Ga., August 3.—"God bless you, gentlemen," cried Mrs. Daisy Ulrich Opie Grace at 4:40 Friday afternoon when the jury found her not guilty of the charge of shooting her husband. There was a note of hysteria in Mrs. Grace's voice and she seemed on the verge of a collapse, but her lawyers patted her on the shoulders and urged her to restrain herself and she soon became calm. Then the crowd in court cheered the verdict and surged about Mrs. Grace, many of the women weeping.

At last the deadly whiteness of Mrs. Grace's face was relieved by a flush and she began to smile.

Then she approached each of the 12 jurors and gave them thanks.

"I feel like kissing and hugging you all," said Mrs. Grace. "I trusted you all the time. I knew you would not believe what they said about me."

Followed by a cheering throng, Mrs. Grace soon left the court room and went to the offices of her attorneys.

36 FEET OF WIRE AROUND ARTERY

Aorta Leading From the Heart Is Bound With Gold Wire.

New York, August 1.—An operation on the heart was performed yesterday afternoon in Bellevue hospital by Dr. William C. Lusk, in which 36 feet of gold wire was wrapped around the aorta, the great artery leading from the heart, and a current of electricity sent through the wire which reduced the swelling of the artery sufficiently to allow it to perform its natural functions.

The operation was witnessed by the medical faculty of Bellevue and about 50 of the leading surgeons of New York. No anesthetic was used during the operation, but the incision, which was made in the back of the patient between the fifth and sixth ribs, was sprayed with cocaine. At the close of the operation, which lasted about four hours, Dr. Lusk expressed himself as satisfied, and while the operation is not expected to entirely cure the patient, it is expected to prolong his life.

Finds Hope for Patient.

The patient who underwent the operation was Oscar Nielson, 50 years old, a cabinetmaker. At the time of his entrance he was taken to ward 8, in charge of Dr. Cody. He was examined by several surgeons, who pronounced his case hopeless. Dr. Lusk was called in and after an examination of the patient decided that there was a possible chance. The patient was found to be suffering from a swelling of the aorta, which had grown to such an extent that it was only a question of a short time when the vessel would break and death follow.

Neilson was acquainted with these facts and told of the risk of an operation, but readily consented.

Current Sent Through Wire.

The patient was brought in on a stretcher, weak and suffering. An examination was made by Dr. Lusk, who announced that the administering of an anesthetic, such as ether or chloroform, would be a needless risk and he decided to use cocaine locally.

After the incision was made the gold wire, attached to a cannulated needle, was run through and wrapped around the aorta. The wire was thinner than a hair, and after it had been wound around the heart in spring fashion, the end of the needle was taken out and attached to an electrical machine, the current of which was turned on and sent through the wire.

Blood Circulates Freely.

The electricity hardened the artery and in a short time the blood started to circulate freely through the aorta and at the same time the heart was allowed to perform its functions. The patient was under observation for a period after which the wound was closed.

This is the second operation of its kind performed in this country. The previous operation was performed in Bellevue by the same surgeons. The operation took place five months ago, the patient at that time being Henry Griffin. Twelve feet of gold wire was used on Griffin, after it was said that he would not live a week. Two weeks later he left the hospital and is today well and hearty.

It was said at the hospital last night that Nielson had already shown improvement, and that it was only a matter of time when he would be ready to leave the hospital.

At Winfield, Long Island, ground has been broken for a school for women, in which plumbing, building, masonry and other similar trades will be taught. There will be room for 150 students and more than half of that number have already been enrolled.

CLASSIFIED OPPORTUNITIES

These advertisements are full of interest to everybody. Over a million people see these columns every week. Read them carefully and write at once to every advertiser whose proposition appeals to you.

RATE—60 cents per agate line (count seven words to a line.) Cash with order. No advertisement accepted for less than two lines or more than twenty-one lines. Forms close Tuesday morning preceding the date of issue.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

SALES MANAGERS ATTENTION—The Acme Automatic Printing Co. have a proposition actually worth $5,000 to $10,000 a year for district sales managers in Ohio, who are capable of organizing and handling a live selling force, for the sale of their newly patented Automatic Roll Paper Printer, every merchant needs it, over 25,000 sold in Chicago in eleven months; sole rights territory. Address S. A. Boyd, Hotel Oliver, South Bend, Ind.

FEMALE HELP WANTED.

LADIES make supporters; $12.00 per hundred; no canvassing; material furnished; stamped envelope for particulars. Wabash Supply Co., Dept. B 102, Milwaukee, Wis.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—Men and women for government positions; $80 month; annual vacations; short hours; no "layoffs;" common education sufficient; over 12,000 appointments coming; influence unnecessary; farmers eligible. Send postal immediately for free list of positions open. Franklin Institute, Dept. E 32, Rochester N. Y.

500 MEN 20 to 40 years old wanted at once for electric railway motormen and conductors; $60 to $100 a month; no experience necessary; fine opportunity; no strike; write immediately for application blank. Address Box 500, care of Weekly Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

AGENTS WANTED.

One Cent a Minute. You can earn in spare time selling JOY GLIDERS for chairs, new invention. A child can put them on in one minute. Won't scratch floors. No experience or capital required. Boys, girls, men or women write. Evergrip Caster Co., 20 N. Warren St., N. Y.

Sell 20 Bottles Perfume at 10c Each, return money to us and receive a watch, knife, mesh bag, jewel case or other premiums free. Send for goods today; we trust you. Princess Perfume Co., 304 Northampton, Buffalo, N. Y.

FARMS WANTED

FARMS WANTED—We have direct buyers; don't pay commissions; write describing property, naming lowest price; we help buyers locate desirable property free. American Investment Ass'n., 96 Palace Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

SELL your property quickly for cash, no matter where located; particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., Desk C, Lincoln, Neb.

SUBURBAN LOTS.

SUBURBAN LOTS $25.00—$1.00 monthly. Houston, Texas is having the most wonderful growth of any city in the U. S. Population increased from 45,000 to 110,000 in seven years. Predicted by conservative business men that it will go to half million; $17,000,000.00 spent in new buildings in past two years. Magnificent skyscrapers, hotels, etc.; 200 factories. Rice University, endowed with $10,000,000 opens this year. Government improving ship channel to bring ocean liners to meet our 17 railroads. Fortunes will be made by investors in suburban property. We have just opened for sale the townsite of Satsuma, beautiful suburb of Houston, 35 minutes from heart of city, on railroad and boulevard. Lots 50 x 100 feet. First lots go at $25 each. Terms $1 cash and $1 monthly. No interest. Price will be advanced after first 200 are sold. Write for full particulars or send $1 cash and get choice location. C. W. Rice & Co., 179 Commercial Bank Bldg., Houston, Texas.

PERSONAL.

Marriage paper mailed free, reliable, best published. Eastern Agency, 69, Bridgeport, Conn.

LADIES, our new "Rubber Protector" is the best; safe, secure; mailed $1; particulars 2c postage. Leipsic Medicine Co., 621 Avenida ave., Toledo, Ohio.

LADIES—When delayed or irregular use Triumph Pills, always dependable. "Relief" and particulars free. Write National Medical Institute, Milwaukee, Wis.

GET MARRIED—Matrimonial paper containing advertisements of marriageable people from all sections; rich, poor, young, old, Protestants, Catholics, mailed sealed free. THE CORRESPONDENT, Toledo, Ohio.

ANYONE desiring marriage is invited to write Mrs. Hyde, 2679 Mission st., San Francisco, Cal.

Marry—Hundreds of wealthy members wishing to marry soon. Description free. Reliable Club, Mrs. Wrubel, Dept. 56, Box 26, Oakland, Cal.

MARRY—Thousands wealthy, will marry soon. All ages, nationality. Descriptions free. Western Club, Dept. G, 268 Market, San Francisco, Calif.

PROGRESSIVES FOR 'NOBLER AMERICA'

Chicago, August 6.—Former Senator Albert J. Beveridge, of Indiana, temporary chairman of the National Progressive convention, today sounded the keynote of the gathering, and promulgated the beliefs of the new party in his opening address. He said, in part:

For a Nobler America.

"We stand for a nobler America. We stand for an undivided nation. We stand for a broader liberty, a fuller justice. We stand for social brotherhodo as against savage individualism. We stand for an intelligent co-operation instead of a reckless competition. We stand for mutual helpfulness instead of mutual hatred. We stand for equal rights as a fact of life instead of a catchword of politics. We stand for the rule of the people as a practical truth instead of a meaningless pretense. We stand for a representative government that represents the people. We battle for the actual rights of man.

"For years this party has been forming. Parties exist for the people; not the people for parties. Yet for years the politicians have made the people do the work of the parties instead of the parties doing the work of the people. The people vote for one party and find their hopes turned to ashes on their lips; and then, to punish that party, they vote for the other party. So it is that partisan victories have come to be merely the people's venegance; and always the secret powers have played their game.

Bosses Always Win.

"Under th's boss system, no matter which party wins, the people seldom win; but the bosses almost always win. And they never work for the people. They do not even work for the party to which they belong. They work only for those anti-public interests whose political employes they are. It is these interests that are the real victors in the end.

"These special interests which suck the people's substance are bi-partisan. They use both parties. They are the invisible government behind our visible government. Democratic and Republican bosses alike are brother officers of this hidden power. No matter how fiercely they pretend to fight one another before election, they work together after election.

"We mean to put new business laws on our statute books which will tell American business men what they can do and what they cannot do. We mean to make our business laws clear instead of foggy—to make them plainly state just what things are criminal and what are lawful. And we mean that the penalty for things criminal shall be prison sentences that actually punish the real offender, instead of money fines that hurt nobody but the people, who must pay them in the end.

"The next great business reform we must have to steadily increase American prosperity is to change the method of building our tariffs. The tariff must be taken out of politics and treated as a business question instead of as a political question. Heretofore, we have just done the other thing. That is why American business is upset every few years by unnecessary tariff upheavals and is weakened by uncertainty in the periods between. The greatest need of business is certainty; but the only thing certain about our tariff is uncertainty.

"What, then, shall we do to make our tariff changes strengthen business instead of weakening business? Rival protective tariff nations have answered that question. Common sense has answered it. Next to our need to make the Sherman law modern, understandable and just, our greatest fiscal need is a genuine, permanent, non-partisan tariff commission.

"For the tariff in politics is the excuse for those sham political battles which give the spoilers their opportunity. The tariff in politics is one of the invisible government's methods of wringing tribute from the people. Through the tariff in politics the beneficiaries of tariff excesses are cared for, no matter which party is 'revising.'

"So neither of the old parties can honestly carry out any tariff policies which they pledge the people to carry out. But even if they could and even if they were sincere, the old party platforms are in error on tariff policy. The Democratic platform declares for free trade; but free trade is wrong and ruinous. The Republican platform permits extortion; but tariff extortion is robbery by law. The Progressive party is for honest protection; and honest protection is right and a condition of American prosperity.

"A tariff high enough to give American producers the American market when they make honest goods and sell them at honest prices but low enough that when they sell dishonest goods at dishonest prices, foreign competition can correct both evils; a tariff high enough to enable American producers to pay our workingmen American wages and so arranged that the workingmen will get such wages; a business tariff whose changes will be so made as to reassure business instead of disturbing it—this is the tariff and the method of its making in which the Progressive party believes, for which it does battle and which it proposes to write into the laws of the land.

"Because women, as much as men, are a part of our economic and social life, women, as much as men, should have the voting power to solve all economic and social problems. Votes for women are theirs as a matter of natural right alone; votes for women should be theirs as a matter of political wisdom also. As wage-earners, they should help to solve the labor problem; as wives and mothers they should help to solve all the problems that concern the home. And that means all national problems; for the nation abides at the fireside.

"The Progressive party asserts anew the vitality of the constitution. We believe in the true doctrine of states' rights, which forbids the nation from interfering with states' affairs, and also forbids the states from interfering with national affairs. The combined intelligence and composite conscience of the American people is as irresistible as it is righteous; and the constitution does not prevent that force from working out the general welfare.

"From certain sources we hear preachments about the danger of our reforms to American institutions. What is the purpose of American institutions? Why was this republic established? What does the flag stand for? What do these things mean?

"They mean that the people shall be free to correct human abuses.

"They mean that men, women and children shall not be denied the opportunity to grow stronger and nobler.

"They mean that the people shall have the power to make our land each day a better place to live in.

"They mean the realities of liberty and not the academics of theory.

"They mean the actual progress of the race in tangible items of daily living and not the theoretics of barren disputation.

"If they do not mean these things they are as a sounding brass and tinkling cymbal.

"A nation of strong, upright men and women; a nation of wholesome homes, realizing the best ideals; a nation whose power is glorified by its justice and whose justice is the conscience of scores of millions of God-fearing people—that is the nation the people need and want. And that is the nation they shall have."

BOOK AGENTS Guaranteed $2.50 to $4.50 per day for 40 to 120 days; or 50 per cent commission; cash prizes; freight paid; credit given; outfits free; new books; best sellers Roosevelt New Book, Roosevelt and the Progressive Party. THE INTERNATIONAL BIBLE HOUSE, Dept. B., Phila., Pa.

Rubber Roofing

Warranted For Twenty-Five Years.

FREIGHT PAID To Any Station East of Rocky Mountains, except Texas, Oklahoma, Colo., N. D., S. D., Wyo., Mont., N. M., La., Ga., Ala., Miss. and Fla., on all orders of three rolls or more. Special Prices to these States on request.

ONE-PLY .... Weighs 35 lbs., 108 Square Feet, $1.10 per roll.
TWO-PLY .... Weighs 45 lbs., 108 Square Feet, $1.30 per roll.
THREE-PLY .... Weighs 55 lbs., 108 Square Feet, $1.50 per roll.

TERMS CASH: We save you the wholesalers' and retailers' profit. These special prices only hold good for immediate shipment.

Indestructible by Heat, Cold, Sun or Rain.

Write for FREE SAMPLES or order direct from this advertisement. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. We refer you to Southern Illinois National Bank.

Century Manufacturing Co., DEPT. 534, {East St. Louis, Illinois, or {200 6th Av., New York City.